

2 February 2026
Petra Balanzategui
Heritage Consultant | Senior Archaeology Coordinator
Heritage 21

via email: petra@heritage21.com.au

Dear Petra,

Re: 357-363 Crown St, & 2-4 Gladstone Avenue, Wollongong NSW: Historical Archaeological Statement

Sustainable Heritage REF#: 251006.1

Project Background

Sustainable Heritage has been engaged by Heritage 21 (the client) on behalf of Wollongong Developments No 5 Pty Ltd (the proponent) to prepare a historical archaeological Statement to support an Early Works State Significant Development Application (SSDA)(SSD-97973958) as an Amending SSDA to DA-2023/156 for a mixed-use shop top housing development at No. 357-359 and 363 Crown Street, and No. 2 & 4 Gladstone Avenue, Wollongong (the Site).

This Amending DA seeks approval for the undertaking of early construction works comprising bulk excavation and shoring works to enable the excavation of basement parking areas. The approval of DA-2023/156 included the carrying out of the nominated early works across part of the site. This application seeks consent to extend the area of those approved works to certain other areas of the site. For a further detailed project description, please refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Planning Ingenuity.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Planning Ingenuity, plans of the proposed works prepared by BKA Architecture, and the other accompanying documents that form part of the State Significant Development Application.

The extent and depth of the bulk excavations is shown in Appendix A.

Proposal area description

The site is situated at No. 357-359 & 363 Crown Street and No. 2 & 4 Gladstone Avenue, Wollongong. The site is located within the Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA) approximately 70km south of the Sydney CBD.

The site is in proximity to the Wollongong Health Precinct including Wollongong Public and Private Hospitals. Wollongong TAFE and Wollongong University are approximately 2km from the site. Public open spaces near the site include Rotary Park, the Beaton Park Leisure Centre and MacCabe Park in the city centre.

The site consists of the following parcels of land and is legally described as in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Site Legal Description

Street Address	Lot/DP
----------------	--------

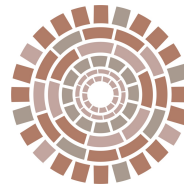


Table 1 Site Legal Description

357-359 Crown Street, Wollongong	Lot 2/DP 201949
363 Crown Street, Wollongong	Lot 1/DP 201949
2 Gladstone Avenue, Wollongong	Lot 6/DP 14480
4 Gladstone Avenue, Wollongong	Lot 7/DP 661845

The land is wholly owned by Wollongong Developments No 5 Pty Ltd. The site is irregular shape with an area of approximately 6,514m², with road frontages to Crown Street and Gladstone Avenue and an unnamed laneway near Frederick Street. In addition, the site benefits from a right of carriageway over the adjacent site to the west providing vehicle access to Parkinson Street.

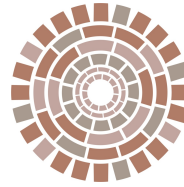
An aerial of the site is provided in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1: The proposal area (Source: Planning Ingenuity Pty Ltd, December 2025)

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water and Heritage NSW Recommendations

On 7 October 2025 the proponent sent a referral letter to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the Department) for a pre-referral consultation – State Significant Development (SSD) for the proposed Shop top housing with infill-affordable housing within the proposal area. Heritage



NSW as delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW provided a series of comments and recommendations. The comments specific to historical archaeology are outlined below:

Recommendation 1:

As per the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (where required), in accordance with the relevant guidelines. The SSD application area was subject to development application DA- 2023/156, conditionally approved by the Southern Regional Planning Panel on 3 December 2024. A Statement of Heritage Impact titled, 2-4 Gladstone Avenue & 357-363 Crown St Wollongong, was prepared by Heritage 21, dated 10 January 2023 for DA-2023/156. We note the approved development DA-2023/156 was a different proposal and had a lower overall height than the current proposal SSD-84127221. An updated Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI), as per Heritage NSW guidelines, and historical archaeological assessment are required to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as the existing reports relate to the previous design and not the works proposed under the SSD.

The Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant in accordance with the Guidelines for preparing Statements of Heritage Impact. The SOHI is to address the impacts of the current proposal on the heritage significance of the site and adjacent areas and is to identify the following:

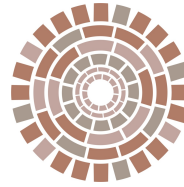
- a. *all heritage items (state and local) within the vicinity of the site including built heritage, landscapes/landscape items and archaeology, detailed mapping of these items, and assessment of why the items and site(s) are of heritage significance;*

...

Recommendation 2:

One NDD trench was excavated to a depth of 1 metre directly north of 1800mm pipe. Previous investigations outside of the area of archaeological potential determined that the pipeline is up to 4 metres below the existing ground surface with extensive fill material between 2 and 4 metres either side of the pipeline identified as back-fill material within the cut for the pipeline. This information was provided to Sustainable Heritage on 17 November 2025. As such, it was determined that NDD to a depth of 1 metre would be undertaken from adjacent to the location of the pipeline (as is mapped) north to the proposed location of the historical archaeological test trench. This was undertaken to determine if fill materials comparable to those directly above the 1800mm pipeline extended north into the proposed archaeological test trench area. Heritage NSW notes that a historical archaeological assessment for 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong prepared by Sustainable Heritage dated 25 June 2025 and accompanying archaeological research design was submitted to support a section 140 excavation permit application under the Herifage Act 1977. A permit for archaeological salvage excavation of locally significant relics under section 140 of the Herifage Act 1977 was issued to Wollongong Developments No.5 on 17 July 2025.

Where there will be additional or different impacts to relics from the SSD proposal than that those approved by the section 140 permit issued under the Herifage Act 1977 (HMS 10960), a revised historical archaeological assessment will need to be prepared to assess the impacts. This



assessment should identify what relics, if any, are likely to be present, assess their significance and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential archaeological resource. A historical archaeological assessment must be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the Archaeological Assessment guidelines and Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics.

Where harm is likely to occur, it is recommended that the significance of the relics be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy. If harm cannot be avoided in whole or part, an appropriate Research Design and Excavation Methodology should also be prepared to guide any proposed excavations or salvage programme.

Recommendation 4:

We recommend the Environmental Impact Statement include an update on the archaeological excavation programme.

Recommendation 5:

We highlight the following section 140 permit conditions (HMS 10960): condition 12 the applicant is responsible of the safe keeping of the relics, condition 13 - preparation of a final excavation report, and condition 15 the applicant and excavation director must prepare and implement a Heritage Interpretation Plan in accordance with the 'Interpreting Heritage Items and Places Guidelines' (refer to HMS 10960 for full permit conditions).

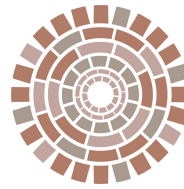
This Statement has been prepared in response to the recommendations made by Heritage NSW and the Department. This Statement should be read in conjunction with the following documents appended to this Statement:

- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Historical archaeological assessment. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix B).
- Sustainable Heritage. 25 June 2025. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Post test excavation report & Salvage excavation archaeological research design. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix C).
- Sustainable Heritage. Awaiting approval to finalise from the proponent (as of 15 December 2025). 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Historical archaeological post section 140 salvage compliance report. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix D).

This Statement provides a concise summary of the conclusions of each of the above reports.

Summary of the historical archaeological assessment conclusions

An analysis of the primary and secondary sources utilised for the preparation of the HAA confirmed that the proposal area is part of an original 640acre land grant to Dr. John Osborne a leading figure of the Osborne family identified as a prominent family in the colony during the early to mid-nineteenth century. After his death his land grant was divided between two of his children with Alick Osborne responsible for building Gladstone House, located within the proposal area, in the 1850s. The Estate would remain in the family until



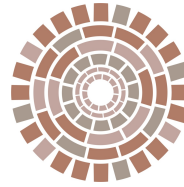
it was sold in 1927. By the 1940s Gladstone House was the YWCA Leaving House which housed up to 28 women at a time.

The analysis of the result of historical research determined that there was a low-moderate potential that historical archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House within Lot 1/DP201949 (Lot 1/SP16167). It was determined that relics associated with Gladstone House would be of local significance if uncovered in-situ with little truncation. The remainder of the proposal area was considered to have severely impacted from landform modifications and the redevelopment of the proposal area in the 1950s and it was determined that there was low to nil historical archaeological potential in those areas (Figure 2 below highlights the historical archaeological potential across the proposal area).

A series of recommendations were outlined in the HAA which included a requirement for a program of historical archaeology test excavations should be undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline. An ARD for the testing was prepared as part of the HAA.



Figure 2: historical archaeological potential and location of proposed test trenches across the proposal area (Source: Sustainable Heritage 2023)



Summary of the historical archaeological test excavations

On 3 December 2024 Wollongong City council endorsed the proposal Development Application (DA) DA-2023/156. The following DA condition specific to historical archaeology was provided:

46. Historical Archaeological Test Excavation

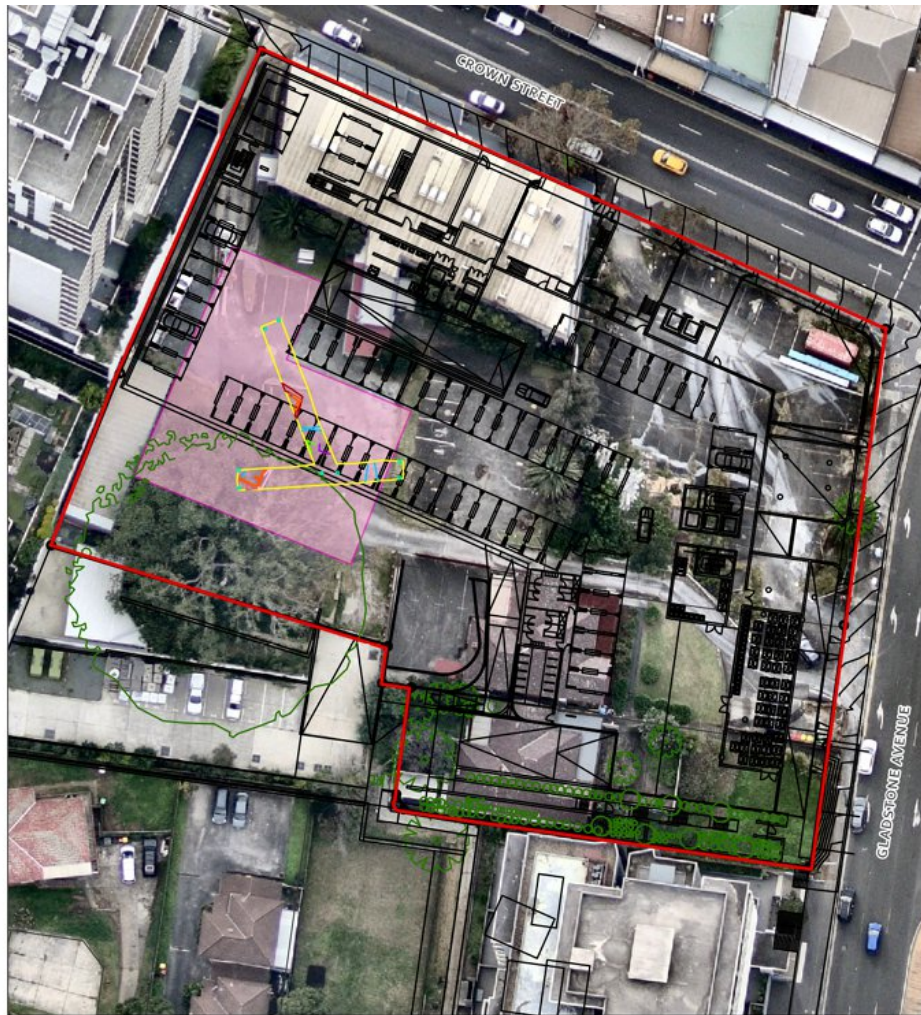
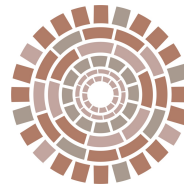
Historical archaeological test excavations are to be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remains and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. The methodology for test excavations must be as per Section 9 of the Historic Archaeological Report (Sustainable Heritage Version 2 dated 8 March 2023).

Reason:

To identify any items of historical archaeological significance.

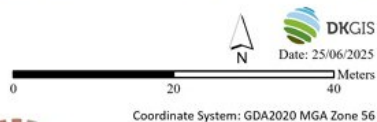
The test excavation was undertaken on June 12, June 13, June 16 and June 17, 2025. During the test excavations relics and historical archaeological resources were identified. The analysis of the results of the test excavation confirmed that the archaeological resources were associated with Gladstone House and were of significance to the Wollongong and wider Illawarra region.

The analysis of the results confirmed that whilst truncation and fragmentation of resources associated with Gladstone House was evident there was high potential for additional archaeological resources likely to be of local significance across the proposal area. A series of recommendations were prepared as part of the post-test excavation reporting which included the preparation of an ARD as supporting documentation for a s140 excavation permit application. It was also recommended that an open area historical archaeological salvage excavation be undertaken to expose all relics and resources associated with Gladstone House. It was also recommended that archaeological relics and resources could be removed upon the completion of comprehensive archaeological recording.



Legend

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Pipe | Stone Edge | Tree/landscaping |
| Brick Wall | Pegs Placed | Project Area |
| Stone Triangle | Rubble Collapse | Cadastre |
| Rubble | Trench | High Archaeological Potential |
| Metal Sheet | Site Plan | |
| C024 | | |



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

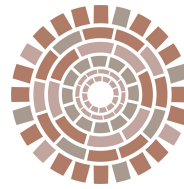


Figure 3: Results of historical archaeological test excavations with updated area of archaeological potential (Source: Sustainable Heritage 2025)

Summary of the historical archaeological salvage excavations

In accordance with the recommendations in the test excavation and salvage ARD report, the proponent submitted a Section 140 Excavation Permit application. On 17 July 2025 Heritage NSW, Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW, approved the salvage excavation of locally significant archaeological relics associated with Gladstone House (Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960).

The salvage excavations of Gladstone House were undertaken in accordance with HMS ID 10960 between 4 August 2025 and 27 August 2025.



The analysis of the salvage excavations determined that archaeological relics including the truncated remains of internal and external walls and a rough-hewn cobbled stone surface of the internal sub-floor or chimney surface base associated with Gladstone House were uncovered. The archaeological resources and relics identified were largely those relics and resources uncovered during the test excavations with few additional resources remaining across the proposal area.

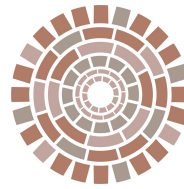
The analysis of the results of the salvage excavations determined that the primary site formation context evident across the proposal area were fills deposits resulting from the demolition of Gladstone House and the proposal area's redevelopment in the 1950s which included, landform modifications and associated redeposited natural clays (contexts 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1019). No artefacts could be attributed to the Osborne use of the proposal area as all ceramics and most of the glass recovered was crushed and fragmented.

The only clear archaeological resources associated with the Osborne's was the fragmented and truncated foundations of Gladstone House. It was determined that the salvage excavations did not provide any additional information about Gladstone House and its 100-year occupation that could not be gleaned from existing historical resources was identified. It was postulated that the value of the archaeological excavations was not the archaeological resources uncovered but the engagement of the community during the community open day.

The post-salvage excavation compliance report provided a series of conclusions. Archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House included minimal fragmented and truncated foundations with no pits, surfaces or deposits associated with pre-1950s occupation found. As such, it was determined that the proposal area does not meet the criterion for significance at a local or state level in accordance with the *Assessing heritage significance Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2023) guideline and the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department for Planning 2009) guideline.

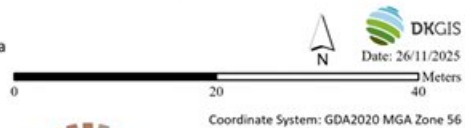
However, a number of red-orange sandstock bricks with anchor markings (not frogged) were found scattered within the brick foundations. It was concluded that these bricks were likely to be locally made specifically for the construction of Gladstone House and/or Osborne Family residences more broadly. It is likely the bricks were a local manufacturing response to Estate and residential development in the local area in the 1850s. As a result, the limited number of these bricks, which were dispersed throughout the remaining foundations are significant to the Illawarra and Wollongong area. The bricks had little structural integrity and crumbled during the careful manual removal however, a small sample that did not disintegrate was collected for display and interpretive purposes.

No relics of State significance were identified during the excavations. Based on the results of the excavations there is low to nil potential for any additional relics or resources associated with Gladstone House across the proposal area. All s140 Excavation Permit Conditions for HMS ID 10960 were considered to have been met.



Legend

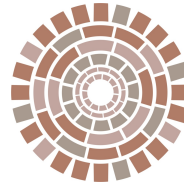
- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| Wall | Concrete - Drain | Project Area |
| Pipe | Casing | Cadastre |
| Brickwork | Drain - Outlet | |
| Cobbles | Scattered Brick | |



Results - 1938



Figure 4: Historical archaeological features identified during salvage excavations overlaid on the 1938 aerial (Source: Geoscience Imagery, Geoscience Australia 2017, via Wollongong aerial photography; Sustainable Heritage 2025)



Concluding statements

A series of historical archaeological assessments and excavations have been undertaken for the proposal area. Initial assessments and the analysis of test excavations found that there was high potential for relics and resources associated with Gladstone House within Lot 1/DP201949. The analysis of the historical resources utilised for the HAA and test excavation reporting found that there was low to nil archaeological potential within Lot 2/DP201949, Lot 6/DP14480, and Lot 7/DP661845.

Based on the results and analysis of the salvage excavations it was determined that no relics of State significance were identified during the excavations. Archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House included minimal fragmented and truncated foundations with no pits, surfaces or deposits associated with pre-1950s occupation found. Due to the limited and truncated historical archaeological resources uncovered, it was determined that the archaeology of the proposal area does not meet the criterion for significance at a local or state level.

Based on the results of the excavations there is low to nil potential for any additional relics or resources associated with Gladstone House across the proposal area.

All s140 Excavation Permit Conditions for HMS ID 10960 are considered to have been met.

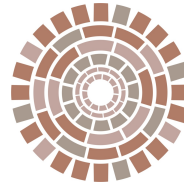
Yours sincerely,

Joshua Madden

Joshua Madden
Principal Heritage Consultant
Sustainable Heritage

Phone: 0449 196 040

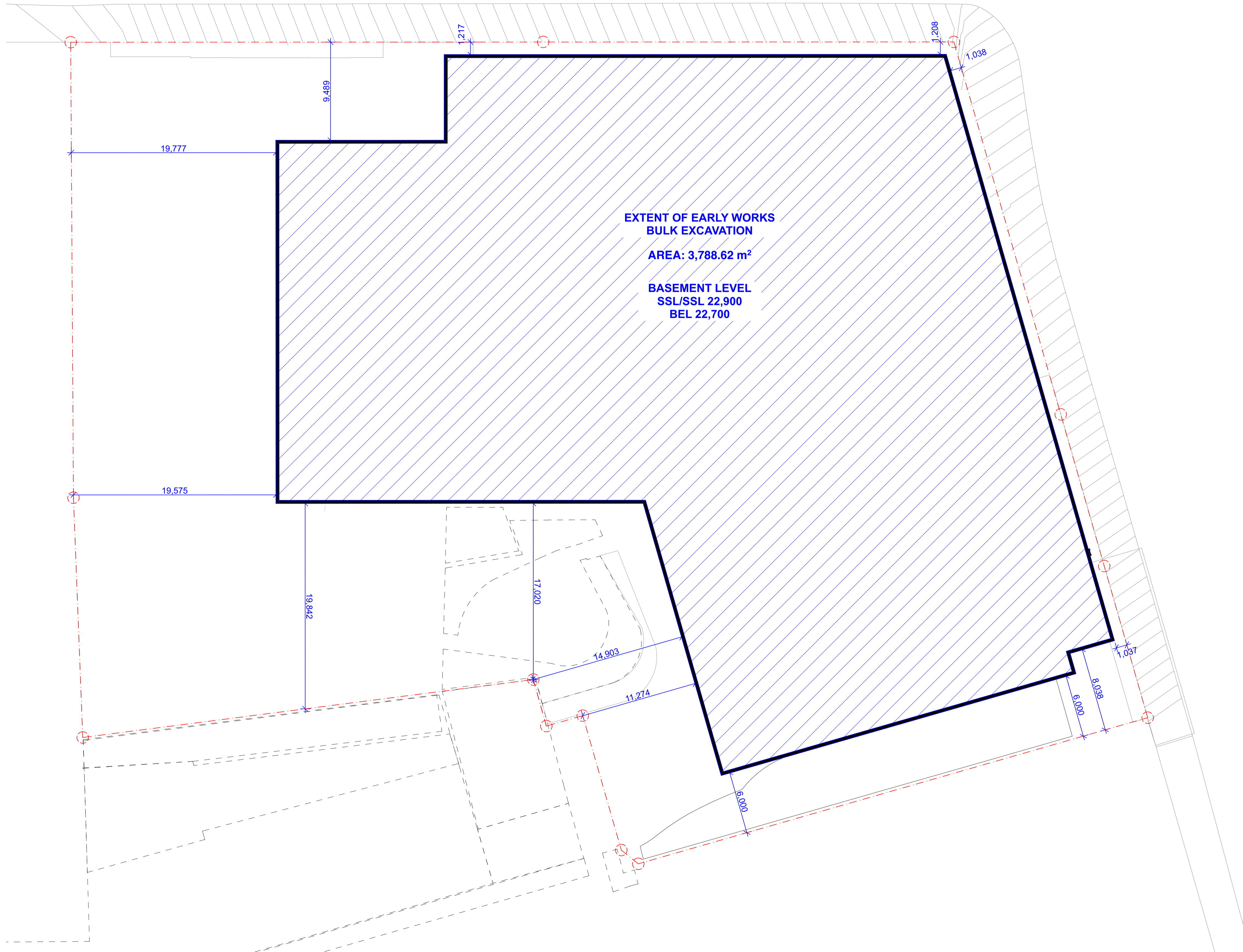
Email: jmadden@sustainableheritage.com.au



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Appendix A

2-4 Gladstone Ave / 357-363 Crown St Wollongong NSW: Bulk Excavations. Prepared by BKA Architecture (08 12 2025).



BASEMENT
1:200

General Notes

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ANY MANUFACTURE OR CONSTRUCTION.

All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise. All architectural drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant consultant documents. All dimensions and levels are to be checked and verified on site prior to the commencement of work, shop drawings or fabrication of any components. Refer all discrepancies to the Architect for determination. Drawings are not to be scaled, use only figured dimensions. This drawing is copyright and must not be retained, copied or used without the permission of BKA Architecture. This document has been prepared for and on behalf of the clients noted on the drawing. BKA Architecture's responsibility is to these clients only and not to any third party who may rely on these documents.
Nominated Architects (NSW) - John Baker 3552

Rev	Date	Issue
-----	------	-------

30/1/2026 - ISSUE FOR COORDINATION

- ACCESS**
JAZMYN STOL / EAST COAST ACCESSIBILITY
P: 02 9264 9089 M: 0418 985 617 E: jaz@ecapprovals.com.au
- ARBORIST**
MARK HASTLEY / ARBORIST NETWORK
P: 028835 1234 E: support@arboristnetwork.com.au
- ACHAR & CwC**
ALEXANDRA GAFFKIN / ARTEFACT
M: 0414 742 859 E: alexandra.gaffkin@artefact.net.au
- ACOUSTIC**
DOMENIKI TSAGARIS, MOUSSA ZAIQOR - ACOUSTIC NOISE AND VIBRATION SOLUTIONS
P: 02 9793 1393 E: info@acousticssolutions.com.au
- BCA**
Nest Consulting Group Nicholas Hurtado
M: 0480 387 824 E: nicolas@nestcg.com.au
- BASIX / MATHERS**
ALEX KOBLER / EL-LAB CONSULTING
M: 0447 343 451 E: alex.kobler@e-lab.com.au
- BIODIVERSITY**
CHRIS MOORE / NARLA
M: 0428 388 491 E: chris.moore@narla.com.au
- CIVIL**
Kamyar Elvazzadeh
M: 0401 843 236 E: kamyar@smartsstructs.com.au
- GEOTECH**
JOELL HEININGER / EI AUSTRALIA
M: 0475 554 383 E: joell.heininger@eiaustralia.com.au
- ELECTRICAL / DRY FIRE**
JAD RAHME / JOELIANE
M: 0425 193 331 E: jad.rahme@joeliane.com
- HERITAGE**
KRISTIE / HERITAGE 21
M: 0413 906 661 E: kristie@heritage21.com.au
- HYDRAULIC / WET FIRE**
SCOTT COLLIS / SCOTT COLLIS CONSULTING
M: 0433 665 388 E: scott@scottcollis.com.au
- INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS AND UTILITIES**
BEN JAMES / NEURON
M: 0419 995 327 E: ben.james@neuronbuild.com
- LANDSCAPE**
JACK STEVENSON / ARCADIA
P: 02 4058 1812 E: jacks@arcadia.com.au
- L3 ELECTRICAL**
TODD SCARFONE / AAP
P: 9553 1857 E: tscarfone@aapowereng.com
- MECHANICAL**
FELIX YE / PCE
M: 0428 076 689 E: felix@pce.com.au
- PHOTOMONTAGE**
Dan Delavega / PREMIER 3D
M: 0475 554 383 E: dan@Premier3D.com
- PLANNER**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
M: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- QS**
RAFAEL BOZONELLOS / ARCHI QS
Shop 3 | 350 Oxford Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022
P: 02 9586 4401 E: rafael@archi-qs.com.au
- SURVEYOR**
GEOURVY / SAEID TAHRIR
P: 1300 554 875 M: 0411 756 547 E: saeid@geosurv.com.au
- STRUCTURAL**
PHIL MANCE / MANCE ARRAJ
P: 02 8971 8800 E: saeid@geosurv.com.au
- SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
T: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- TRAFFIC**
BERNARD LO / GENESIS TRAFFIC
P: 02 7255 8198 (Direct) E: bernard@genesistraffic.com.au
- VISUAL IMPACT**
CHRIS BAIN / ETHOS URBAN
M: 0438 262 248 E: cbain@ethosurban.com
- WASTE**
Tobias McPherson / ELEPHANTS FOOT
P: 0297802510 E: tobias.mcpherson@elephantsfoot.com.au
- WIND**
MARK LEONARAKI / VIPAC
T: 0447 895 144 E: markl@vipac.com.au

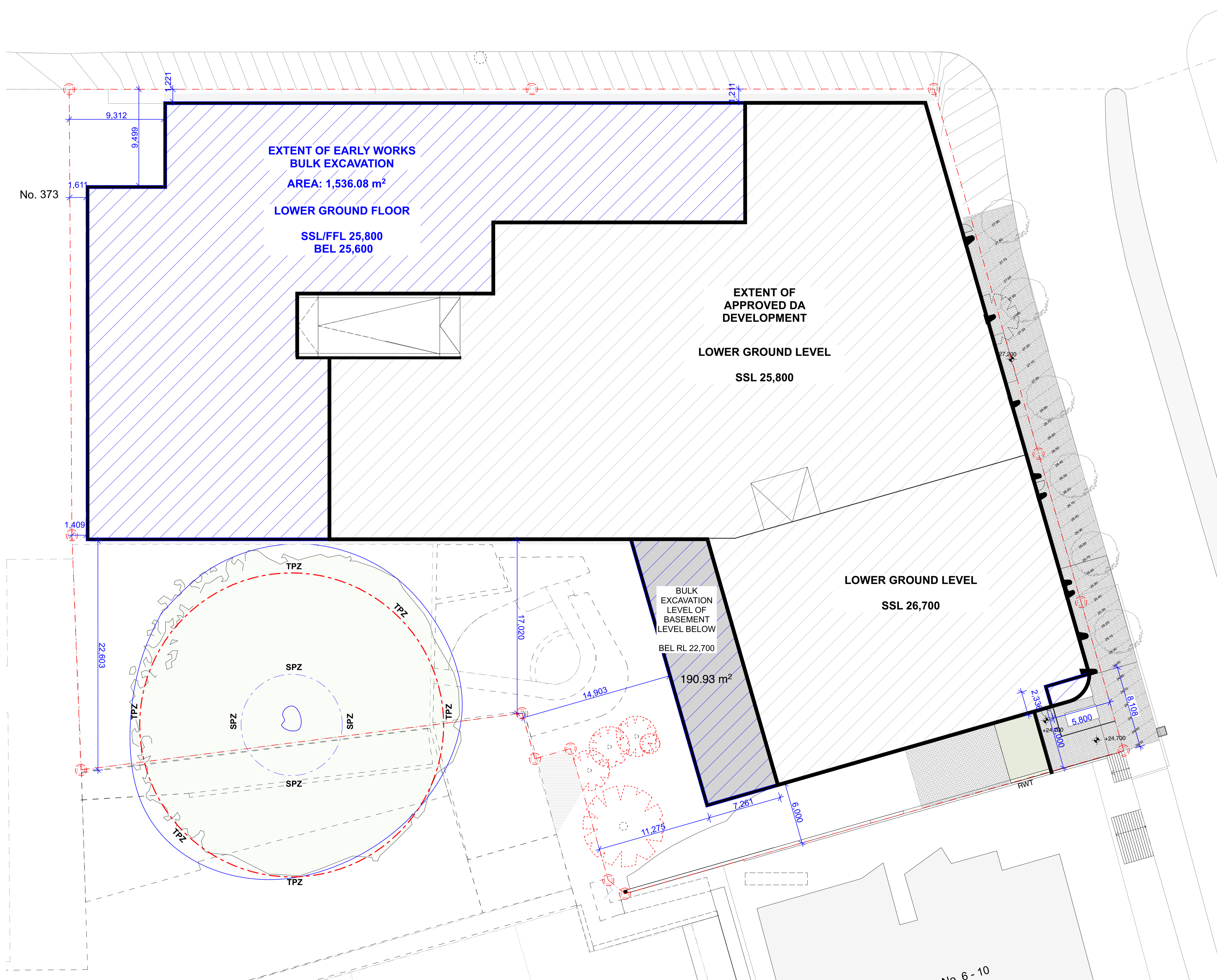
Client
LEVEL 33
LEVEL 33
102 Bond Rd, Riverwood NSW 2210
(02) 8199 1144

Architect
BKA Architecture
SYDNEY
Suite 104,
77 Dunning Ave,
Rosebery,
NSW 2018
NEWCASTLE
Suite 4
79 Bolton St,
Newcastle
NSW 2300
NORTH COAST
Unit 1
10 Barton St,
Bangalow
NSW 2479
T: +61 2 9318 9200 T: +61 2 4926 5563 T: +61 2 6687 2712
E: bka@bka.com.au
W: www.bka.com.au

North	Scale at A1
	1:200
Status	Drawn
DA	DC
Date	Checked
30/1/2026	JG
Project	
2-4 Gladstone Ave / 357-363 Crown St Wollongong NSW	

Drawing
BULK EXCAVATION - BASEMENT

Project No. **Revision** **Drawing No.**
22003



LOWER GROUND FLOOR
1:200

General Notes

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ANY MANUFACTURE OR CONSTRUCTION

All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.
All architectural drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant consultant documents. All dimensions and levels are to be checked and verified on site prior to the commencement of work. Shop drawings or fabrication of any components. Refer all discrepancies to the Architect for determination. Drawings are not to be scaled, use only figured dimensions. This drawing is copyright and must not be retained, copied or used without the permission of BKA Architecture. This document has been prepared for and on behalf of the clients noted on the drawing. BKA Architecture's responsibility is to these clients only and not to any third party who may rely on these documents.
Nominated Architects (NSW) - John Baker 3552

Rev	Date	Issue
-----	------	-------

30/1/2026 - ISSUE FOR COORDINATION

- ACCESS**
JAZMYN STOL / EAST COAST ACCESSIBILITY
P: 02 9264 9089 M: 0418 985 817 E: jaz@ecapprovals.com.au
- ARBORIST**
MARK HARTLEY / ARBORIST NETWORK
P: 028835 1234 E: support@arboristnetwork.com.au
- ACHAR & CwC**
ALEXANDRA GAFFKIN / ARTEFACT
M: 0414 742 899 E: alexandra.gaffkin@artefact.net.au
- ACOUSTIC**
DOMENIK TSAGARIS, MOUSSA ZAIQOR - ACOUSTIC NOISE AND VIBRATION SOLUTIONS
P: 02 9793 1393 E: info@acousticsolutions.com.au
- BCA**
Nest Consulting Group Nicholas Hurtado
M: 0480 387 824 E: nicolas@nestcg.com.au
- BASIX / MATHERS**
ALEX KOBLER / E-LAB CONSULTING
M: 0447 343 451 E: alex.kobler@e-lab.com.au
- BIODIVERSITY**
CHRIS MOORE / NARLA
M: 0428 388 491 E: chris.moore@narla.com.au
- CIVIL**
Kamyar Elvazzadeh
M: 0401 843 236 E: kamyar@smartstructs.com.au
- GEOTECH**
JOELL HEININGER / EI AUSTRALIA
M: 0475 554 383 E: joell.heininger@eiaustralia.com.au
- ELECTRICAL / DRY FIRE**
JAD RAHME / JOELIANE
M: 0425 193 331 E: jad.rahme@joeliane.com
- HERITAGE**
KRISTIE / HERITAGE 21
M: 0413 906 661 E: kristie@heritage21.com.au
- HYDRAULIC / WET FIRE**
SCOTT COLLIS / SCOTT COLLIS CONSULTING
M: 0433 665 388 E: scott@scottcollis.com.au
- INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS AND UTILITIES**
BEN JAMES / NEURON
M: 0419 995 327 E: ben.james@neuronbuild.com
- LANDSCAPE**
JACK STEVENSON / ARCADIA
P: 02 4058 1812 E: jacks@arcadiala.com.au
- L3 ELECTRICAL**
TODD SCARFONE / AAPPE
P: 9553 1857 E: tscarfone@aaspowereng.com
- MECHANICAL**
FELIX YE / PCE
M: 0428 076 689 E: felix@pce.com.au
- PHOTOMONTAGE**
Dan Delavega / PREMIER 3D
M: 0475 554 383 E: dan@premier3d.com
- PLANNER**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
M: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- QS**
RAFAEL BOZONELLOS / ARCHI QS
Shop 3 | 130 Oxford Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022
P: 02 9586 4401 E: rafael@archi-qs.com.au
- SURVEYOR**
GEOURV / SAIED TAHRIR
P: 1300 654 675 M: 0411 756 547 E: saied@geosurv.com.au
- STRUCTURAL**
PHIL MANCE / MANCE ARRJ
P: 02 8977 8800 E: saied@geosurv.com.au
- SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
T: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- TRAFFIC**
BERNARD LO / GENESIS TRAFFIC
P: 02 7255 8198 (Direct) E: bernard@genesistraffic.com.au
- VISUAL IMPACT**
CHRIS BAIN / ETHOS URBAN
M: 0439 262 248 E: cbain@ethosurban.com
- WASTE**
Tobias McPherson / ELEPHANTS FOOT
P: 0297802810 E: tobias.mcpherson@elephantsfoot.com.au
- WIND**
MARK LEONARAKI / VIPAC
T: 0447 895 144 E: mark@vipac.com.au

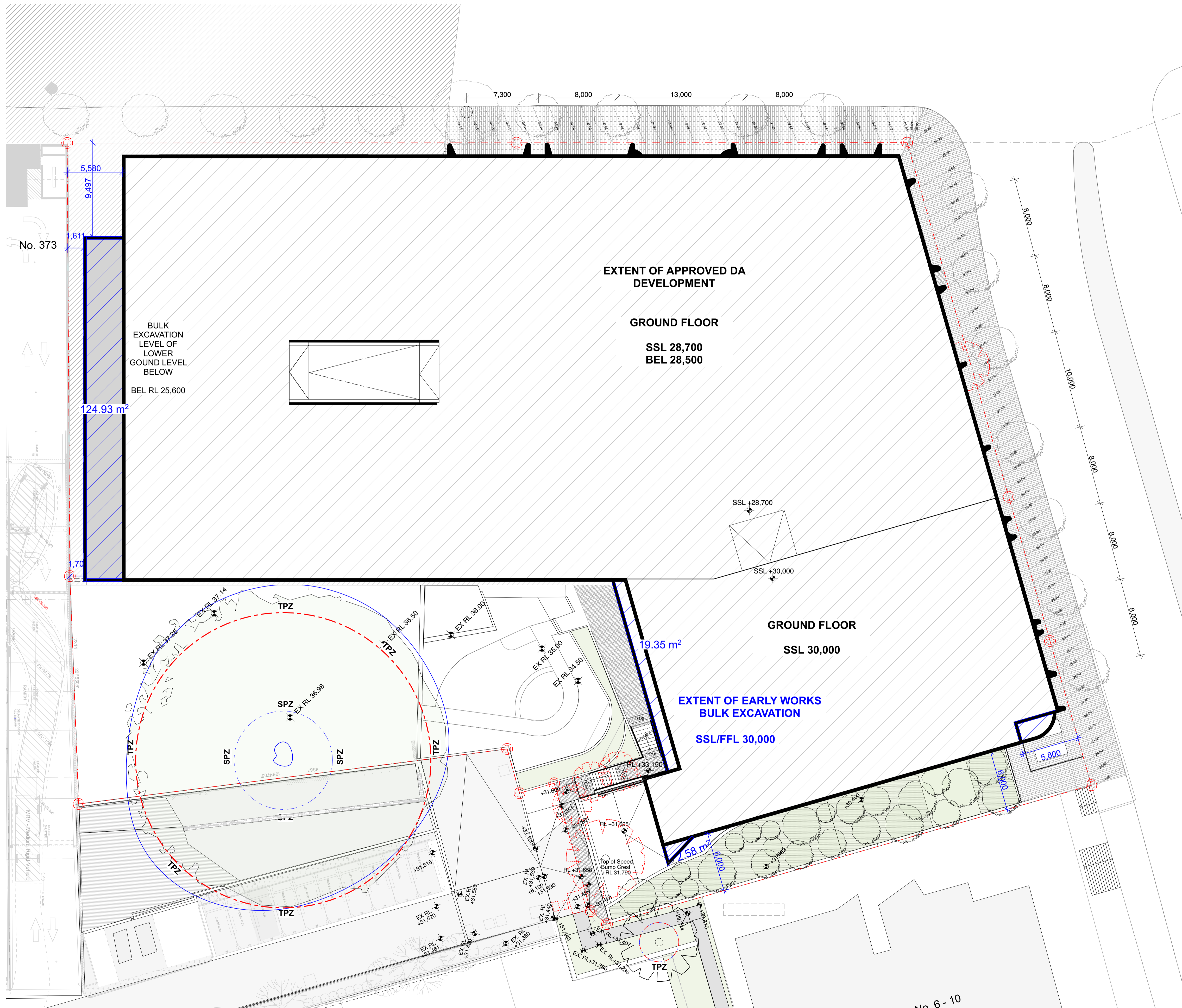
Client
LEVEL 33
LEVEL 33
102 Bond Rd, Riverwood NSW 2210
(02) 8199 1144

Architect
BKA Architecture
SYDNEY Suite 1.04, 77 Dunning Ave, Rosebery, NSW 2018
NEWCASTLE Suite 4, 19 Bolton St, Newcastle, NSW 2300
NORTH COAST Unit 1, 10 Barton St, Bangalow, NSW 2479
T: +61 2 9318 9200 E: bka@bka.com.au W: www.bka.com.au
T: +61 2 4926 5563 T: +61 2 6687 2712

North	Scale at A1
	1:200
Status	Drawn
DA	DC
Date	Checked
30/1/2026	JG
Project	
2-4 Gladstone Ave / 357-363 Crown St Wollongong NSW	

Drawing
BULK EXCAVATION - LOWER GROUND FLOOR

Project No. **Revision** **Drawing No.**
22003



GROUND FLOOR
1:200

General Notes

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ANY MANUFACTURE OR CONSTRUCTION

All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.
All architectural drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant consultant documents. All dimensions and levels are to be checked and verified on site prior to the commencement of work, shop drawings or fabrication of any components. Refer all discrepancies to the Architect for determination. Drawings are not to be scaled, use only figured dimensions. This drawing is copyright and must not be retained, copied or used without the permission of BKA Architecture. This document has been prepared for and on behalf of the clients noted on the drawing. BKA Architecture's responsibility is to these clients only and not to any third party who may rely on these documents.
Nominated Architects (NSW) - John Baker 3552

Rev	Date	Issue
-----	------	-------

30/1/2026 - ISSUE FOR COORDINATION

- ACCESS**
AZAVYN STOL / EAST COAST ACCESSIBILITY
P: 02 9264 9089 M: 0418 985 617 E: jaz@ecaprovals.com.au
- ARBORIST**
MARK HASTLEY / ARBORIST NETWORK
P: 028835 1234 E: support@arboristnetwork.com.au
- ACHAR & CwC**
ALEXANDRA GAFFKIN / ARTEFACT
M: 0414 742 859 E: alexandra.gaffkin@artefact.net.au
- ACOUSTIC**
DOMENIKI TSAGARIS, MOUSSA ZAIQOR - ACOUSTIC NOISE AND VIBRATION SOLUTIONS
P: 02 9793 1393 E: info@acousticssolutions.com.au
- BCA**
Nest Consulting Group Nicholas Hurtado
M: 0480 387 824 E: nicolas@nestcg.com.au
- BASIX / MATHERS**
ALEX KOBLER / E-LAB CONSULTING
M: 0447 343 451 E: alex.kobler@e-lab.com.au
- BIODIVERSITY**
CHRIS MOORE / NARLA
M: 0428 388 491 E: chris.moore@narla.com.au
- CIVIL**
Kamyar Elvazzadeh
M: 0401 843 236 E: kamyar@smartstructs.com.au
- GEOTECH**
JOEL HEININGER / EI AUSTRALIA
M: 0475 554 383 E: joel.heininger@eiaustralia.com.au
- ELECTRICAL / DRY FIRE**
JAD RAHME / JOELIANE
M: 0425 153 331 E: jad.rahme@joeliane.com
- HERITAGE**
KRISTIE / HERITAGE 21
M: 0413 906 661 E: kristie@heritage21.com.au
- HYDRAULIC / WET FIRE**
SCOTT COLLIS / SCOTT COLLIS CONSULTING
M: 0433 665 388 E: scott@scottcollis.com.au
- INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS AND UTILITIES**
BEN JAMES / NEURON
M: 0419 995 327 E: ben.james@neuronbuild.com.au
- LANDSCAPE**
JACK STEVENSON / ARCADIA
P: 02 4058 1812 E: jacks@arcadia.com.au
- L3 ELECTRICAL**
TODD SCARFONE / AAPPE
P: 9553 1857 E: tscarfone@aaspowereng.com
- MECHANICAL**
FELIX YE / PCE
M: 0428 076 689 E: felix@pce.com.au
- PHOTOMONTAGE**
Dan Delavega / PREMIER 3D
M: 0475 554 383 E: dan@premier3d.com
- PLANNER**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
M: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- QS**
RAFAEL BOZONELLOS / ARCHI QS
Shop 31 1260 Conford Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022
P: 02 9586 4401 E: rafael@archi-qs.com.au
- SURVEYOR**
GEOURV / SAIED TAHIRI
P: 1300 654 675 M: 0411 756 547 E: saied@geosurv.com.au
- STRUCTURAL**
PHIL MANCE / MANCE ARRAJ
P: 02 8971 8800 E: saied@geosurv.com.au
- SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
T: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningingenuity.com.au
- TRAFFIC**
BERNARD LO / GENESIS TRAFFIC
P: 02 7255 8199 (Direct) E: bernard@genestraffic.com.au
- VISUAL IMPACT**
CHRIS BAIN / ETHOS URBAN
M: 0438 262 248 E: cbain@ethosurban.com
- WASTE**
Tobias McPherson / ELEPHANTS FOOT
P: 0297802810 E: tobias.mcpherson@elephantsfoot.com.au
- WIND**
MARK LEONARAKI / VIPAC
T: 0447 895 144 E: mark@vipac.com.au

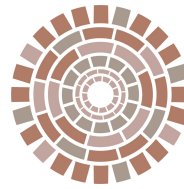
Client
LEVEL 33
LEVEL 33
102 Bond Rd, Riverwood NSW 2210
(02) 8199 1144

Architect
BKA Architecture
SYDNEY Suite 1.04, 77 Dunning Ave, Rosebery, NSW 2018
NEWCASTLE Suite 4, 19 Bolton St, Newcastle, NSW 2300
NORTH COAST Unit 1, 10 Station St, Bangalow, NSW 2479
T: +61 2 9318 9200 E: bka@bka.com.au W: www.bka.com.au
T: +61 2 4926 5563
T: +61 2 6687 2712

North	Scale at A1
	1:200
Status	Drawn
DA	DC
Date	Checked
30/1/2026	JG
Project	
2-4 Gladstone Ave / 357-363 Crown St Wollongong NSW	

Drawing
BULK EXCAVATION - GRUND FLOOR

Project No.	Revision	Drawing No.
22003		



Appendix B

Historical Archaeological assessment – 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (March 2023).

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PREPARED FOR HERITAGE21

PREPARED BY SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

8 March 2023

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Document Information

Report to	Heritage 21
Project	2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW
Sustainable Heritage Project number	231005
Service required	Historical archaeological assessment

Document control

Version No.	Version type	Issue date	Approved by
1	Draft	7 March 2023	Joshua Madden
2	Final	8 March 2023	Joshua Madden

Copyright and Moral Rights

No part of this document may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means without prior permission from a representative of Sustainable Heritage. Sustainable Heritage reserves the right to use documents and materials produced for this project for future presentations or publications.

Disclaimer:

Sustainable Heritage has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant legislation and industry best practice. Sustainable Heritage accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the content of this report.

In the preparation of this report historical sources and other reference materials have been acknowledged. Reasonable effort has been made to acknowledge and obtain permission from the relevant copyright owners.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Contents

Document Information	1
Document control	1
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Project background	4
1.2 Assessment objectives	4
1.3 Methodology	5
1.4 Report structure	5
1.5 Limitations.....	5
2. Statutory context.....	8
2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation	8
2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.....	8
2.2 NSW State Legislation	8
2.2.1 Heritage Act 1977	8
2.2.2 State Heritage Register	8
2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	9
2.2.3 Relics Provisions	9
2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	9
2.3.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009	10
3. Historical context.....	12
3.1 Dharawal Country.....	12
3.2 The development of Wollongong	13
3.2.1 European exploration and early land grants.....	13
3.2.2 Establishment of Wollongong.....	14
3.3 The study area	15
3.3.1 Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family.....	15
3.3.2 Gladstone Estate	16
3.4 Study area historical themes	17
4. The study area	21
4.1 Site condition	21
5. Archaeological context.....	23
5.1 Summary of relevant archaeological investigations	23
5.2 Archaeological potential	24
6. Archaeological significance.....	27

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

6.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW.....	27
6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics.....	28
6.2.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)	28
6.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)	28
6.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)	29
6.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G).....	29
6.3 Integrity of potential archaeological resources.....	29
6.4 Summary statement of significance.....	30
7. Impact assessment.....	31
7.1 Proposed works	31
7.2 Assessment of impacts.....	31
7.3 Assessment against the ecologically sustainable development principles	31
7.3.1 Conservation and impacts.....	32
8. Conclusions and recommendations.....	34
8.1 Concluding statement	34
8.2 Recommendations	34
9. Historical archaeology research design and test excavation methodology	35
9.1 Test excavation archaeological research design	35
9.2 Test excavation methodology	36
9.2.1 Historical archaeological test excavation rationale	36
9.2.2 Excavation program and site recording methodology	36
10. References	39
Appendix 1.....	
Appendix 2.....	

1. Introduction

Sustainable Heritage has been engaged by Heritage21 (the client) on behalf of Level 33 (the proponent) to prepare an historical archaeological assessment (HAA) for the proposed redevelopment of 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong (the study area).

This HAA details the historical archaeological potential within study area. This report also provides the results of an assessment of impacts of the proposed redevelopment on the potential archaeological values. A series of recommendations to avoid impacts and where necessary, mitigation measures have been presented in Section 8.

Supporting documentation for a test excavation in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions - archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline have also been prepared (see Section 9)

1.1 Project background

The study area is located at 2 – 4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street within the city of Wollongong (lot 6 DP14480; Lot 7 DP661845; Lot 2 DP201949; SP16167) (see Figure 1). The proponent is proposing to redevelop the study area and construct an 18 storey mixed use building.

It is understood that a pre-DA meeting for the proposed redevelopment was held on 20 June 2022 where it was identified that an HAA which identifies the potential for relics would be required as part of the DA submission:

The Fig appears to be associated with a large dwelling visible in the 1938 aerials and demolished post 1955. Therefore an Assessment of Historic Archaeological Potential of the site is also required. A section 140 excavation permit and additional test excavation to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological potential of the site under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 may be required prior to any future development.

It is further understood that at the time of the DA lodgement a HAA had not been included with the submission:

The heritage report at 1.7 specifically states that it has not considered the Archaeology of the site, however the pre-lodgement notes requested an Assessment of Historic Archaeological Potential of the site. This is considered important as the application will be notified to Heritage NSW under Clause 5.10(7) of WLEP2009. A preliminary Strategy that anticipates appropriate locations within the proposed development should also be prepared.

This assessment has been prepared to meet these requirements.

1.2 Assessment objectives

The study area is within a complex cultural landscape with multiple heritage values, sites and potential archaeological sites. The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide a historical overview of the study area
- Outline previous sub-surface disturbances across the study area

- Determine the extent of the possible archaeological resources across the study area
- Assess the significance of the potential archaeological resources
- Determine the potential impact of proposed works on the historic archaeological resources against the Ecological Sustainable Development principles
- Provide recommendations based on the above objectives that adhere to legislative requirements.

1.3 Methodology

This HAA has been prepared in accordance with The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) (2013) and the best practice standards set out by the Heritage Council of NSW. Best practice standards and studies referenced in this report include:

- Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Council of NSW, 2009)
- Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, February 2020)
- Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions guidelines (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW September 2022)

1.4 Report structure

Table 1 Report structure

Tasks	Report Section
A summary of the project and the aims of the assessment	1
Summary of the relevant statutory context and heritage items within and adjacent to the works locations	2
Historical context of the study area and immediate surrounds	3
The results of a site inspection	4
The archaeological context of the study area including the archaeological potential	5
An assessment of archaeological significance	6
Impact assessment of proposed works on potential archaeological resources	7
Conclusions and recommendations	8
The historical archaeological research design and test excavation methodology	9

1.5 Limitations

This report has not considered the Aboriginal cultural heritage be it tangible or intangible of the study area and surrounds. It has been assumed that an assessment of Aboriginal cultural values and archaeology has been prepared by a specialist for the proponent.

No stakeholder engagement has been undertaken as part of the research and findings of this report.

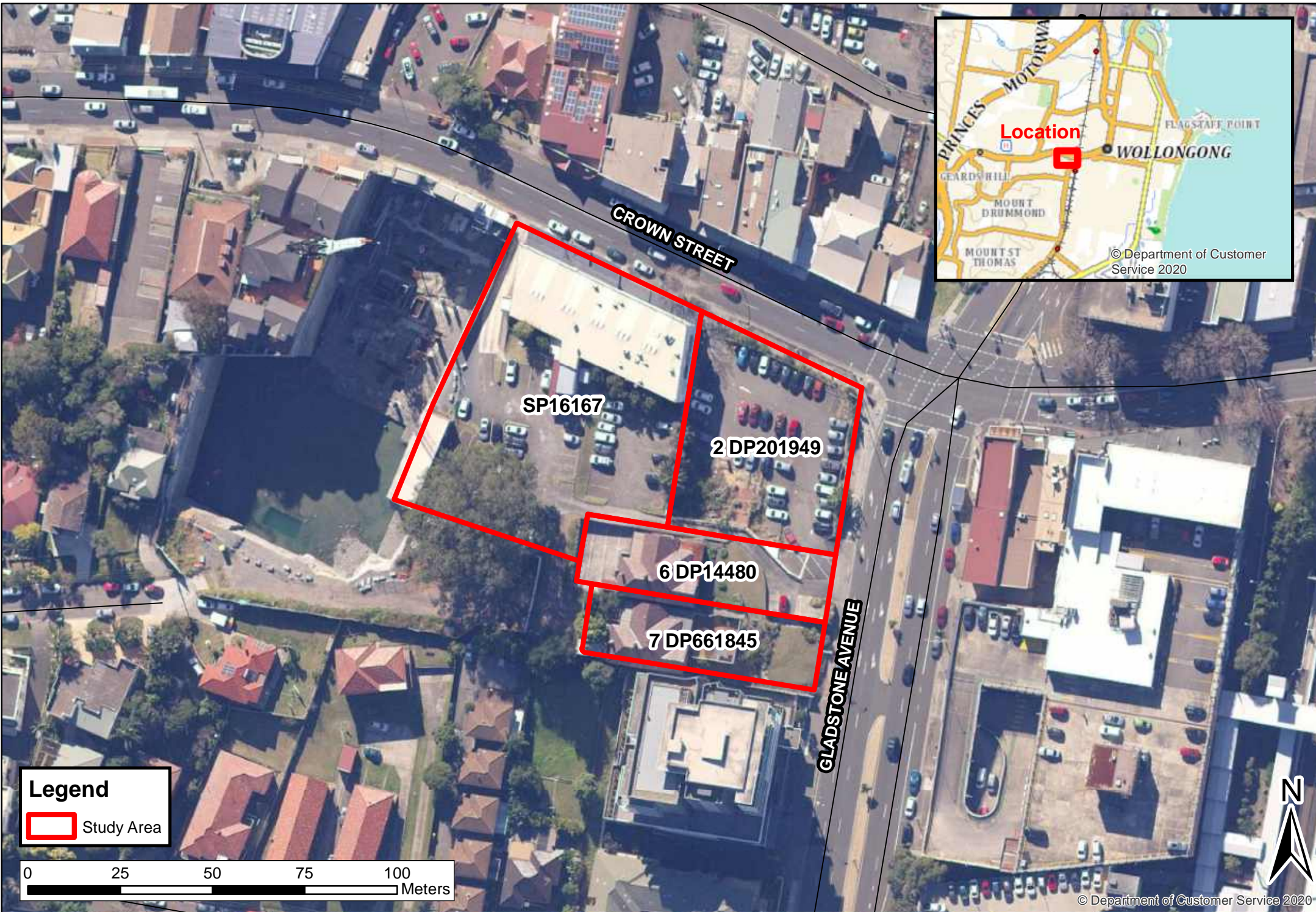
SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

This report is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

This report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion. However, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological resources will be in the study area. This is based on limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.



SP16167

2 DP201949

6 DP14480

7 DP661845

CROWN STREET

GLADSTONE AVENUE

Legend
Study Area

0 25 50 75 100 Meters



2. Statutory context

The following section provides a summary of the relevant legislative framework relating to the protection and management of historical archaeology and heritage in New South Wales. The management and conservation of historical heritage and archaeological sites is subject to a range of statutory provisions in the NSW state government legislation. In NSW non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage is afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act).

2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's fundamental piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework for the protection and management of national and important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. A referral under the EPBC Act that is approved by the Australian Heritage Council is required for works to an item registered on either of these lists to ensure that the item's significance is not impacted upon.

Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). These lists can be searched online via the Australian Heritage Database. The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal, and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.

No items on the CHL or NHL were identified within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2 NSW State Legislation

2.2.1 Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (the Act) is the primary Act for the management of environmental heritage in NSW. The Act affords automatic statutory protection to items of heritage significance that form part of the heritage record of NSW. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct".

2.2.2 State Heritage Register

The Act establishes the State Heritage Register (SHR) and includes provisions for Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work and archaeological relics (both on land and underwater within the limits of the State). It also requires each government agency to maintain a 'Heritage and Conservation Register'.

To assist in the management of the State's environmental heritage, the Act distinguishes between assets of State and local significance:

- State significance refers to significance to the State in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

- Local significance refers to significance to an area in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) identifies places and objects of importance to the whole of NSW. The study area and adjacent items listed under the Heritage Act are found in Table 2 and Figure 2 below:

Table 2 SHR items within and adjacent to the study area

SHR listing number	Item name	Address	Approx. distance from study area(m)
01289	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Illawarra Railway, Wollongong 2500	100m
00836	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	Darling Street & Loftus Street	150m

2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977 requires government agencies to establish and maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that identifies all assets of environmental heritage that it owns or occupies. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s.170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) which is accessed through the Heritage Management System which is managed by Heritage NSW.

Government agencies are required to provide the NSW Heritage Council notice of any intention to remove an asset from a Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. Proposals to alter, demolish, transfer ownership and/or cease to occupy assets of State significance must be referred to the NSW Heritage Council through Heritage NSW.

No items on s170 heritage registers were identified across the study area.

2.2.3 Relics Provisions

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 includes provisions for archaeological relics. Section 4(1) of the Act (as amended 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that

(a) related to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local significance.

Section 139 of the Act prevents the excavation or disturbance of land known or with the potential to contain archaeological relics, except in accordance with a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council (in accordance with Section 141 of the Act) or in accordance with the Exception to Section 139 of the Act guidelines. The relics provision applies to all archaeological relics not included on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) regulates land-use planning and assessment for NSW. The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

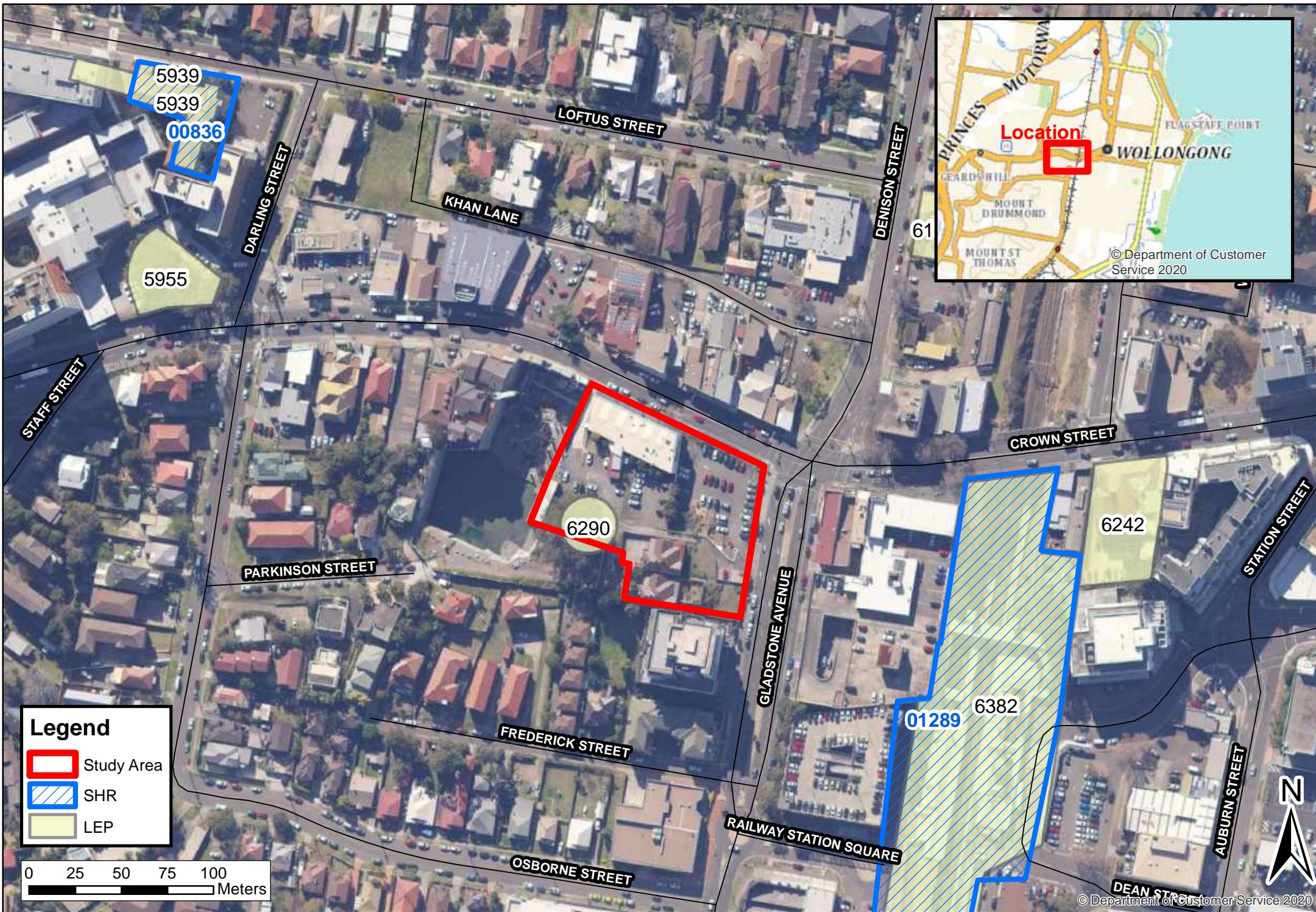
assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

2.3.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009

Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that identifies and conserves historical heritage items and Aboriginal objects. These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within the Wollongong City Council LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP. The location of listed items in relation to the study area under Schedule 5 of the LEP are outlined in Table 3 and Figure 2 below.

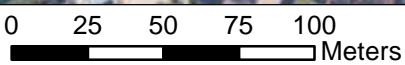
Table 3 LEP items within and adjacent to the study area

LEP listing number	Item name	Address	Distance from study area(m)
6290	Moreton Bay Fig	363 – 373 Crown Street	Within
6382	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Lot 1 Railway Station Square	100m
5939	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m
5939	Group of Fig trees	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m



Legend

- Study Area
- SHR
- LEP



3. Historical context

The purpose of an historical context is to understand the development of the study area from first European settlement to the present day using primary archival and secondary sources. This evidence defines the physical elements that have existed across the study area which may have left traces or relics subsurface as an archaeological profile. It also determines those events that may have acted to preserve or remove that evidence. Therefore, this section is the basis for defining the scope and integrity of the archaeological profile, its cultural significance and the strategies required to manage any potential archaeological resources.

This analysis provides a context or regional perspective of the place of the study area within the development of the town of Wollongong with a focus on historical development of the study area. This evidence is presented as a narrative as follows:

- Dharawal Country
- The development of Wollongong
 - European exploration and early land grants
 - Establishment of Wollongong
- The study area
 - Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family
 - Gladstone Estate

3.1 Dharawal Country

The Wollongong area is the traditional country of the Dharawal. The Dharawal boundaries have been identified as stretching from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River and, inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow 2010:34). The coastal plains and escarpment around Wollongong were inhabited by the Wodi Wodi, a tribe/sub-group of Dharawal (Tindale 1940, Tindale 1974). Other named groups of the Dharawal are thought to include the Gweagal, Norongerraga, Illawarra, Tagary, Wandeanega, Wodi Wodi and Ory-ang-ora (Tindale 1974). Dharawal people distinguished themselves as Fresh Water, Bitter Water or Saltwater depending on where their traditional lands were within the wider language boundary; the inland hills and valleys, the plateaus and swamps or the coastal plains respectively (DEC, NSW, 2005:6).

Archaeological evidence indicates that Aboriginal people have been in this area for at least 17,000 years. Sites at places such as Burrill Lake and Bass Point provide some of the earliest evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the south coast of NSW. Archaeological sites of Aboriginal occupation and activity are found throughout the area the majority being sandstone shelters with art, deposits and axe grinding grooves (Niche 2015).

The Dharawal appear to have been a highly mobile group who regularly communicated, moved, traded and participated in ceremonies across Country and neighbouring Countries. Recorded pathways include the Princes Highway Route, Maryla Pass, Kangaroo River, Bulli Pass, the Bong Bong route and Cordeaux River (DEC, 2005). It is most likely that family groups or clans would 'intermingle and interact along both physical and social boundaries' rather than be strictly confined to the 'tribal' borders that were defined

by European anthropologists (Organ 1990). Early ethnographic accounts suggest a largely dispersed population of Aboriginal people living in the Illawarra region, with higher population numbers around Lake Illawarra.

The environment of the Illawarra Region provided many advantages for the Dharawal. It afforded an excellent vantage point that was surrounded on three sides by water. There was access to four beaches, two lagoons (Tom Thumb and Coomaditchie) and one lake (Lake Illawarra). These circumstances created the conditions for an economy based on marine sources. There were plentiful terrestrial resources that would have been utilised by Aboriginal peoples for food as well as to fulfil social and cultural needs.

The importance of the environment is reflected in the Dreamings and lore. For example, Dharawal accounts of the formation of the modern coastline include the story of Oola-boola-woo, the West Wind. He punished five of his six daughters by blowing them out to sea to form the Five Islands, while the last of his daughters sat and sulked on the mountains to the west, where she turned to stone and became Mount Kembla (Kass, 2010).

The first land grants within the Illawarra from 1816 signified the first displacement of Dharawal Country with food resources reduced through land clearance for European farming and grazing practices (Organ & Speechley 1997). Early accounts of Wollongong suggest that from the 1850s Dharawal camping and hunting became concentrated along the coast as European farming and settlement pushed the Dharawal to the fringes of their country (Department of Environment and Conservation 2005, p.25). Other camps were known to be further inland during the post-contact period.

There are no records of large-scale armed resistance from the Aboriginal people of the Illawarra against Europeans, but small-scale resistance did occur. Although there is only one registered massacre within Dharawal Country with Colonisers killing at least six Dharawal men and possibly women (Minnamurra River, South Coast; 10 October 1818) (Colonial Frontier Massacres in Australia, 1788-1930), it is likely that there were more massacres and resistance skirmishes. Although conflict was sure to have been extensive there were congenial relationships between the early European settlers and the Dharawal. Henry Osborne and his family, who settled along Marshall Mount Creek in 1831, are said to have had good relations with a local Aboriginal family that lived nearby '*as it was their custom to camp opposite where the school now stands*' (Organ 1990).

Although the Dharawal, like many Traditional Custodians of what we now know as Australia, were impacted by warfare, disease, dispossession and, the Colonial and Federal institutionalised removal of children from Country; Culture and connection to Country was never lost and continues today. All culture is fluid and changes through time and, the Dharawal have continued to shape the Illawarra from Deep time to the present.

3.2 The development of Wollongong

3.2.1 European exploration and early land grants

Early European exploration of the Illawarra commenced in 1796, with Bass and Flinders noting the Port Kembla and Lake Illawarra area during their navigational voyages along the south coast. Overland exploration into the region began in the early 1810s when cedar-getters began clearing timber in the area with the first load of cedar shipped from the Illawarra as early as 1812 (Kass, 2010).

The Illawarra Escarpment prevented overland transport into the area until 1815 when Dr Charles Throsby – a former naval surgeon – drove a herd of cattle from Liverpool. By employing Aboriginal guides Throsby

was shown an existing Aboriginal trail down Bulli Mountain to gain access and would end up erecting a stockyard and hut near what is now the corner of Harbour and Smith Streets, Wollongong (Osbourne 2000). John Oxley soon followed Throsby to the area, both of whom illegally squatted whilst pasturing their cattle (Dowd 1977).

In 1821, Throsby's stockman's hut became the first of five land grants in the area the other four being made to other landlords running cattle on their lands with a few stockmen present (Dowd 1977). However, settlement in the Illawarra region continued to be hampered by the poor overland access routes. The primary transport route to and from Wollongong remained the small harbour at the coastal edge of the Wollongong settlement. In 1826 a military garrison was established at Wollongong with the barracks completed in 1830. By 1832 the garrison had moved, and the barracks was used by the mounted police (Jervis 1942).

3.2.2 Establishment of Wollongong

In 1834 the town of Wollongong was gazetted which included the formalisation of a harbour at Belmore Basin. During the 1830s the town and surrounding areas continued to grow at a slow but steady rate and boasted a number of hotels, a courthouse and a post office. An impetus for the growth of the region was the construction of what is now Bulli Pass by a large convict labour force between 1835 and 1836 (Kass 2010). The road opened the overland access to Sydney and Campbelltown. Records show that the depression of the 1840s severely impacted the Wollongong region with many inhabitants leaving the area. The 1841 census listed a total of 659 houses in Illawarra with the population of 2,999 across Northern Illawarra, Wollongong and those areas around Dapto and Lake Illawarra (K&T Henderson 1983).

After the decline in the Wollongong population in the 1840s the population steadily increased post-depression and on 28 February 1859 the Wollongong Municipality was proclaimed (Kass 2010), which funded public works including the metalling of Crown Street for a cost of £1,370 (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015). Crown Street would become and remain the commercial hub of Wollongong and was the main thoroughfare linking the harbour at the east to the residential areas to the west. It was at this time that dairying became the most prominent industry in the region (Jervis 1942). As the number of small dairy farms in the Illawarra and surrounding regions increased the South Coast and West Camden Co-operative society was formed in 1881. The society was set up to market dairy products in the South Coast without the need for commercial agents (Kass 2010). The dairy industry continued to grow in the region with the support of numerous co-operatives. In 1900 the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company was formed by the dairy farmers in and around Wollongong and Kiama (Hagan and Wells 1997). Dairying would continue to play a significant role in the region well into the Twentieth Century and it wasn't until after World War One the number of dairy farms decreased as dairies amalgamated (Kass 2010).

Coal seams throughout the escarpment were first recorded in 1797 however, they were only first examined by geologist Reverend W.B Clark in 1839. The Australian Agricultural Company had a government mandate to monopolise the mining of coal in the colony until 1848. The monopoly would hinder the mining of coal in the escarpment until 1849 when James Shoobert opened a small mine at Mount Keira (Kass 2010; OHM Consultants 2006). Between 1849 and 1900 twelve mines would open and employ up to 2,300 men and boys. During this time the height of production would reach up to 1.26 million tonnes per year.

During the 1860s a number of kerosene extraction plants were erected on the edges of Wollongong, the largest situated besides American Creek. This led to the first gas being supplied to Wollongong – from the gas plant situated at what is now Corrimal Street – in 1865. The town continued to grow and by the mid to late nineteenth century, Wollongong boasted a new courthouse, a School of Arts, the National School,

numerous commercial banks and in 1862 a telegraph line was connected to Sydney (Jervis 1942). The growth of the new mining industry facilitated faster growth and the harbour was expanded in the late 1860s. As the mining industry grew so did the Illawarra region with other heavy industries moving to Wollongong due to the availability of coal (Kass 2010).

By 1872 there were 85 businesses recorded in Greville's Official Post Office Directory for NSW operating in Wollongong with more than half operating out of an address on Crown Street (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Most businesses people operating out of Crown Street identified themselves as storekeepers and surprisingly bootmakers. Other common professions included bakers, blacksmith, butchers, drapers, saddlers, and wheelwrights (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Commercial development of the town centre was coupled with the growth of residential development in the area from the 1870s onwards. Many of the original grants which comprised large city blocks of land, particularly along Crown Street, would be subdivided at this time into smaller allotments for housing.

The introduction of gas to Wollongong in the 1860s would lead to the introduction of gas street lighting throughout the town in 1883 (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Issues with the water supply in Wollongong were addressed soon after in 1884 by linking Wollongong and Port Kembla to Cordeaux Dam. The amending of the water supply was supported by the installation of kerb and guttering along Crown Street, Corrimal Street and Harbour Street during the 1880s. The 1880s saw the continued population growth of Wollongong and in 1884 the Municipal Council purchased the site of the old Public School and shortly afterwards erected its Town Hall and constructed a new Court House (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015).

To prove that the Illawarra region had become important to the state of NSW the government rail line reached the area in 1886 and by 1888 the continuous single line between Wollongong and Sydney was completed (OHM Consultants 2006). The rail line made the region more accessible and facilitated the growth in regional markets to the Illawarra and Wollongong. The government line was also utilised by the numerous mines transporting coal from private lines to the government line on to Wollongong Harbour and by 1900 out of Port Kembla.

3.3 The study area

3.3.1 Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family

Born in 1791 in County Tyrone, Ireland Dr. John Osborne arrived in Sydney as superintendent on the ship Lanark in 1825. Osborne had previously served in the Royal Navy and saw active service during the Napoleonic Wars. Upon the declaration of peace however, he left the Navy and acted in the capacity of surgeon superintendent on various trips to and from Australia.

In 1831 Dr. John Osborne was given a land grant of 640 acres on the western edges of the fledgling township of Wollongong, in the region Illawarra. Osborne would originally name the Estate 'Glen Glosch' and then later renamed 'Tarder Hill'. The study area is located within the original land grant to Osborne.

Despite being granted the land in 1831 Dr. John Osborne travelled back to Strabane in Ireland. He would eventually return with his wife, six children and at least 11 other members of the Osborne family in 1836. Upon arriving in Sydney, Osborne his wife Mary Clarke and their six children moved to Glen Glosch where they lived in a cottage he built. The cottage stood in the location of what is now the Wollongong Railway Station. The Osborne's would move from the cottage to their two storied residence – Tarder Hill – which was located on the site of what is now the Wollongong Hospital.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Dr. John Osborne passed away at Tarder Hill in 1850 with his wife Mary Clarke surviving him by eight years. Osborne left part of his Estate to his sons William and Alick who would divide it. Alick named his half Mangerton. William would call his part 'Garden Vale' which would end up being known as 'Gladstone'. The study area is located within that part of the original Glen Glesh Estate that would eventually be owned by William Osbourne and named Gladstone Estate (see Crown Plan in Figure 3 and Parish Map in Figure 4).

3.3.2 Gladstone Estate

Frederick William Osborne aka. 'William' was born in Strabane, Ireland in 1791. Upon the death of his father John Osborne her inherited part of the family estate granted to John in 1831. The pre-1903 Certificate of Title states that the land of William in the Municipality of Wollongong, County of Camden included One acre, three roods, twenty-two and one fifth perches.

Plate 1 Frederick William Osborne Certificate of Title (study area in purple)



After World War I the township of Wollongong underwent a large population boom. By 1921 much of the original Osbourne 640-acre Land Grant was being subdivided and sold off (see Plate 2). However, the Gladstone House Estate remained in the family until 1927 when Gladstone House and the immediate property was subdivided and sold (see Figure 5).

Plate 2 1921 subdivision plan of part of the original Osborne Land Grant (study area in red)

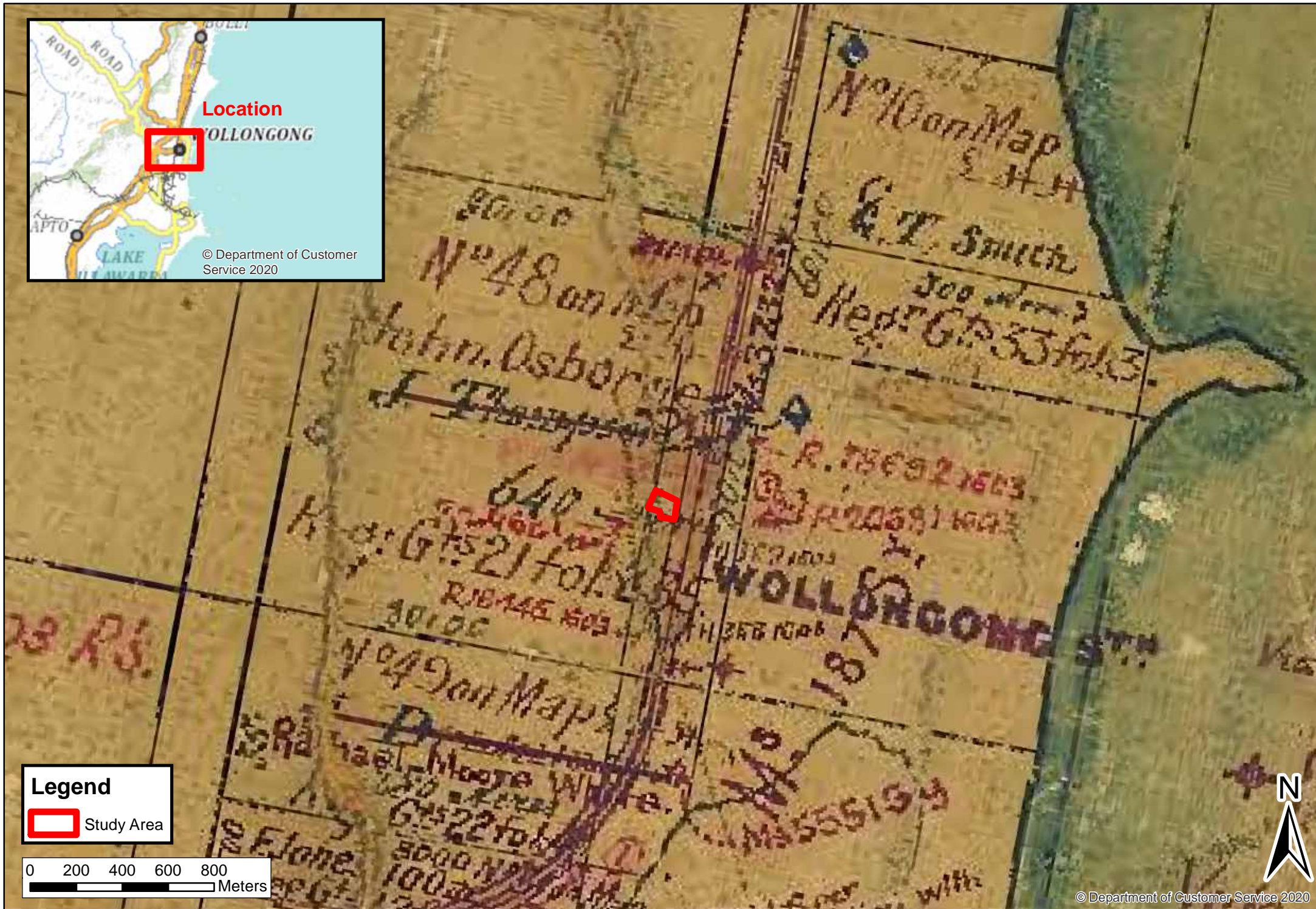


3.4 Study area historical themes

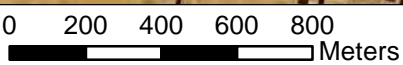
The development of the study area can be assessed in the context of the broader historic themes defined by the Heritage Council of NSW and the Australian Heritage Commission. The HHA states the following themes are relevant to the study area and locality (Table 5).

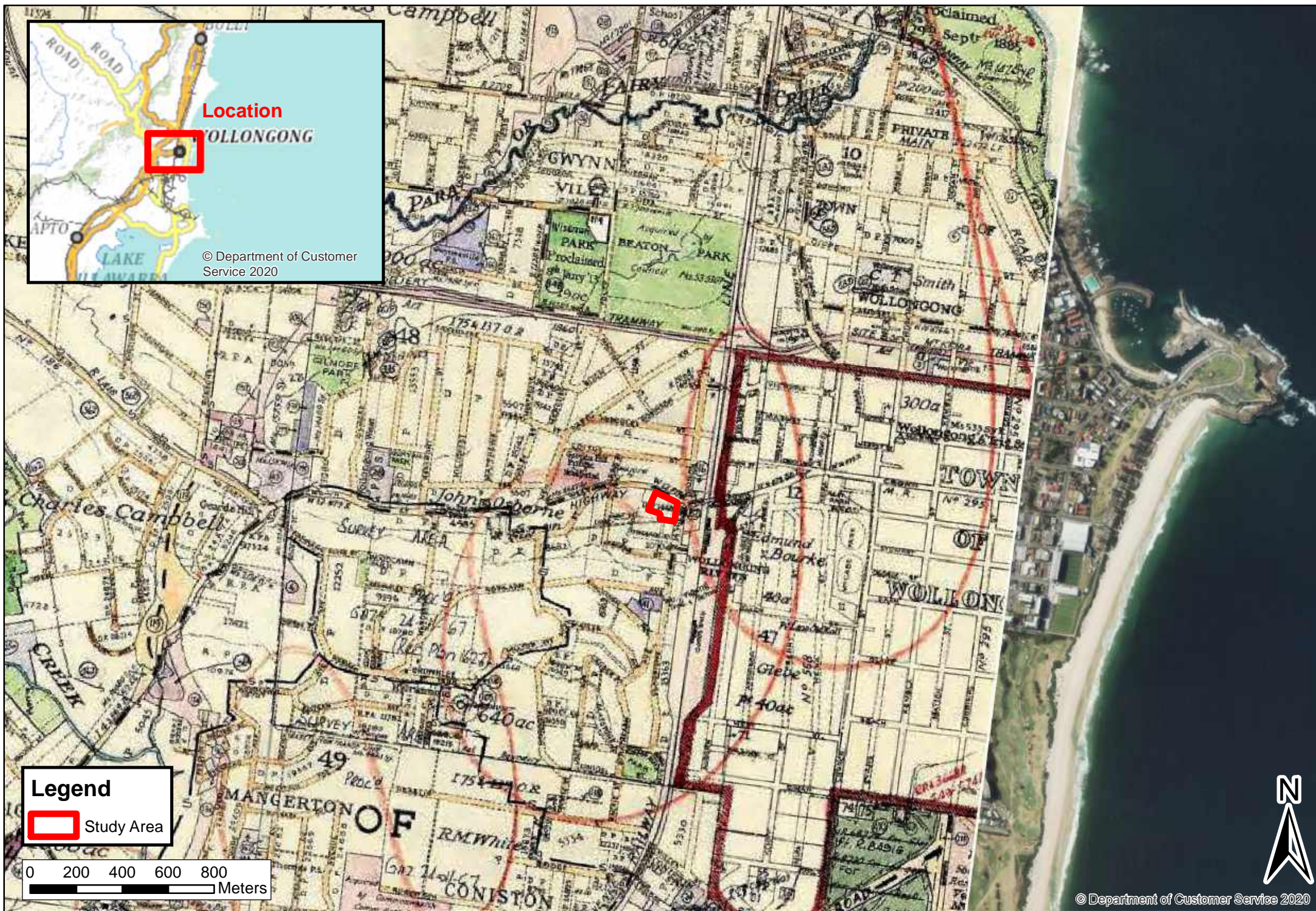
Table 5 historical themes

Australian theme	NSW theme
Peopling Australia	Migration
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture
	Environment – cultural landscape
	Pastoralism
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Domestic life
Marking the phases of life	Persons




Legend
Study Area

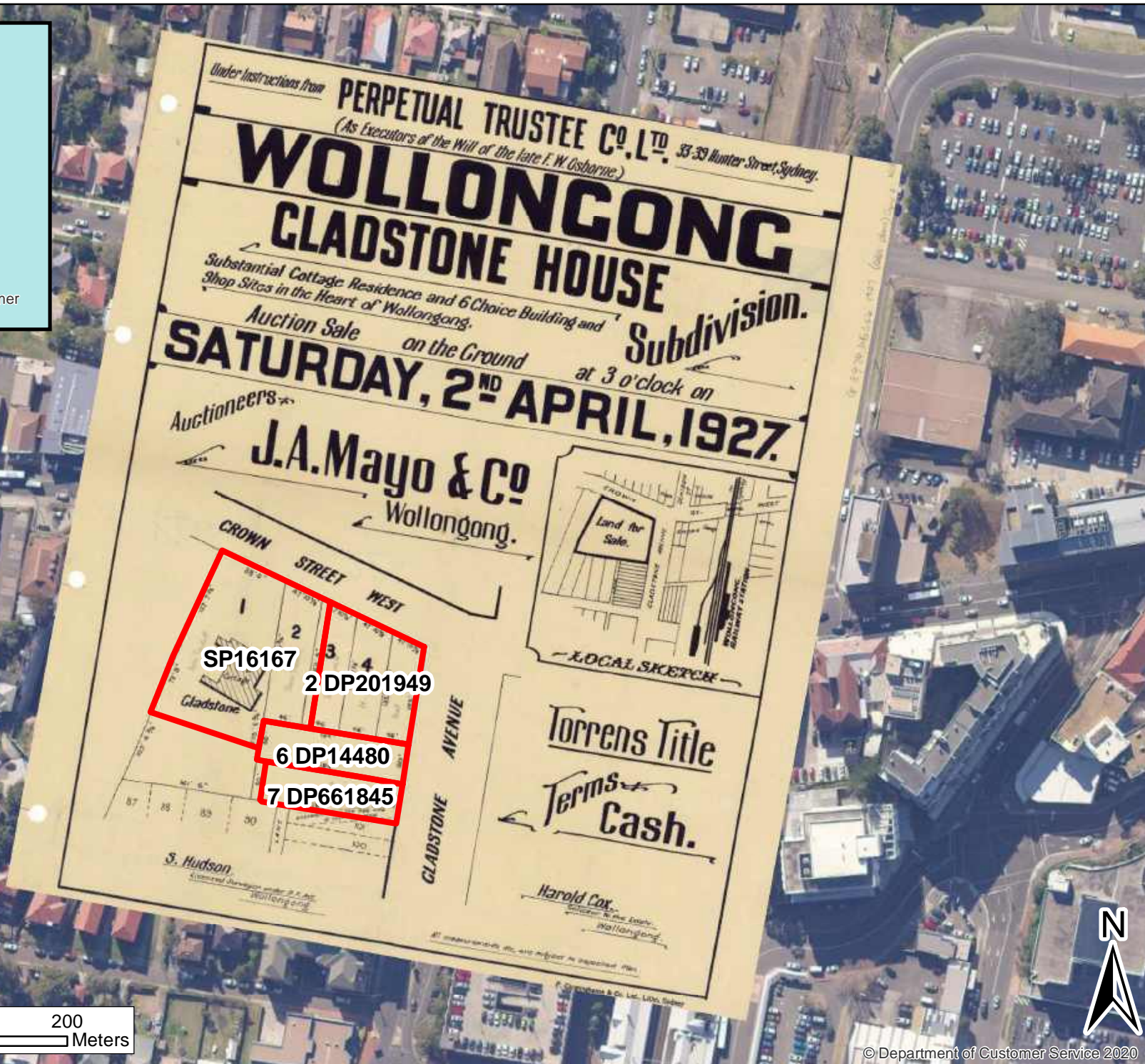





Legend

 Study Area

0 200 400 600 800
Meters



Legend

 Study Area



4. The study area

This section discusses the nature and extent of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area through an analysis of the historical information (Section 3), the development and use of the study area and an inspection of the current conditions of the site. Both observed and documented evidence are utilised to gain an understanding of any disturbance that could impact on the integrity of the archaeological profiles.

4.1 Site condition

The study area is comprised of an existing two storey strata building that is currently used as an office space (Plate 3). The building has a third basement level which is accessed from the rear of the building (Plate 4). The study area includes a public carpark (Plate 5) within Lot 2 DP201949 with driveway access from both Crown Street and Gladstone Avenue and is the location of two former structures built in which have since been demolished. Two adjacent and stepped carparks (1/SP16167) are accessed by a driveway to the rear of the existing building on 1/SP16167 and one from Gladstone Avenue in Lot 6 DP14480 and Lot 2 DP201949 (Plates 6 and 7). The 1950s garages remain in 1/SP16167 and so to the heritage listed Fig Tree (Plates 8). The study area also retains the residences at 2 and 4 Gladstone Avenue (Lot 7 DP/661845 and Lot 6 DP14480 respectively) which appear to be relatively unaltered since their construction in circa 1930s.

The study area has been subject to isolated landscaping, landform modifications and grading and raising of the original landforms. Numerous services installed no earlier than the late 1920s and the 1950s are evident across the study area which would have included isolated trenching across the study area.



Plate 3: view of the existing commercial building



Plate 4: view of the basement access at the rear of the commercial building

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management



Plate 5: view of the carpark at the corner of Crown Street and Gladstone Avenue



Plate 6: showing the two stepped carparks at the rear of the commercial building



Plate 7: view of the driveway on Gladstone Avenue into the stepped carparks



Plate 8: view of the heritage listed fig tree within the upper carpark

5. Archaeological context

5.1 Summary of relevant archaeological investigations

The purpose of this section is to synthesise available and relevant information from previous historical archaeology investigations and excavations within the vicinity of the study area. The aim is to provide a foundation for the assessment of archaeological potential by understanding the extent of preservation in relation to various phases of occupation. The phases of occupation includes the demolition of the resources to be investigated in relation to twentieth century redevelopment. A broad range of examples have been utilised for this section with a focus on early to mid-nineteenth century sites across Wollongong including:

- 15-19 Crown Street Wollongong Excavation Report. Biosis 2022. Report for Traders in Purple.
- 31 Crown Street & 16 Burelli Street, Wollongong NSW: Final archaeological report. Biosis, 2016. Report for Nicolas Daoud & Co Pty Ltd.
- 32-34 Church Street, Wollongong, NSW, Report on test-excavations in advance of proposed redevelopment. Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd, 2010. Report for PNA Developments Pty Ltd.
- 47-51 Crown Street, Wollongong Archaeological investigation report. Biosis, 2014. Report for PSR Crown Investments.

The results of previous archaeological investigations suggests that considerable commercial archaeological resources constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century remain largely intact and in-situ where; the structures were demolished, and the site was commercially redeveloped in the early twentieth century. Conversely, the results of excavations investigating the presence of the earliest subdivision residences in the centre of Wollongong found that, where these residences were replaced by mid twentieth century residential buildings, no archaeological resources were retained. This suggests that, in the centre of Wollongong, later twentieth century redevelopment was more destructive than redevelopment works undertaken in the early twentieth century. Additionally, the results also suggest that more robust nineteenth century structures are more likely to survive later redevelopment than smaller scale residential structures.

Archaeological excavations investigating the presence of robust brick and stone structures built in the early to mid-nineteenth century found evidence of intact archaeological resources. As such, it can be asserted that where robust structures were demolished and the site was redeveloped for residential purposes in the mid twentieth century, archaeological resources are likely to remain intact.

During the early to late-nineteenth century the rural fringes of Wollongong (now west of the rail line) was dotted with estates and rural houses. Archaeological investigations in the area suggest that where early to mid-nineteenth century estates have been impacted by residential redevelopment there is high potential for in-situ resources to remain. However, where significant landform modifications and substantial residential and commercial redevelopment has occurred there is minor to moderate potential for resources to be present, dependent upon depth of resources.

5.2 Archaeological potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood that an area may contain physical evidence related to earlier phases of occupation, activity and/or development. Physical evidence is often identified in the form of structural remains and footings, occupation deposits, artefacts and/or features. These archaeological remains are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information not otherwise available.

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits, features, relics or works are likely to be present within the study area. The following section is based on the analysis of the historical context, plans and previous archaeological excavations presented in Section 3 and Section 4.

Through an analysis of the historical context, the results of the site inspection and the summary of relevant archaeological assessments, a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 6 below and in Figure 3.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a high degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a moderate degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing it is unlikely that significant archaeologically resources relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

An analysis of a review of both primary and secondary sources from the late nineteenth century and early to mid-nineteenth century has found that the only substantial structure within the study area was Gladstone House. It wasn't until after the subdivision and sale of the property in 1927 that additional structures were constructed (2 and 4 Gladstone Avenue residences). Gladstone House remained until sold in the 1950s when the existing commercial building was constructed and the Gladstone carpark and the two now demolished buildings were constructed.

Based on the analysis of evidence, it is likely that additional significant structures within the study area would have been confined to a well and outhouse. Other evidence would likely have been associated with gardens and fence lines.

A summary of archaeological potential is outlined in Table 6 below and Figure 6.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Table 6 Assessment of archaeological potential




Description	Probable feature(s)	Lot and DP	Construction date	Archaeological potential
Gladstone House	Foundations and underfloor deposits	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-Moderate
Gladstone House	Well and cesspit	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-Moderate
Gardens and fence lines	Gardens and fence lines	All	-	Low to nil

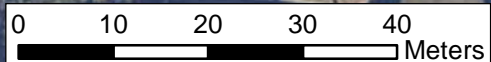


© Department of Customer Service 2020



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Moderate to Low Potential
-  Low to Nil Potential



GLADSTONE AVENUE



© Department of Customer Service 2020

6. Archaeological significance

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a place is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined.

The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 (the Burra Charter) defines cultural significance as meaning ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social value for past, present or future generations’ (Article 1.2). The Burra Charter was written to explain the basic principles and procedures that should be followed when managing important places. Cultural significance is defined as being present in the ‘fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The fabric of a place refers to its physical material and can include built elements, sub surface remains and natural material (Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013).

The significance of Aboriginal sites within the study area has not been undertaken as part of this report. It has been assumed that Aboriginal cultural values and archaeology has been assessed in another report by an appropriate specialist.

6.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW

The NSW Heritage Manual (1996) published by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, outlines the process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The manual provides a set of specific criteria and guidelines for assessing the significance of an item.

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. An item has local heritage significance when it is important to the local area. An item has state heritage significance when it is important in NSW.

The seven criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council as an assessment format within NSW are outlined below:

- Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.
- Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments

6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 19-26). Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that *'a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential* (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

In 2009 the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' which considers a broader approach to archaeological significance rather than a focus on the research potential of an archaeological site only. It is noted that this archaeological significance assessment assesses the potential historical non-Aboriginal and the potential contact period archaeological potential for the study area.

The following significance assessment is based upon the broader questions detailed in the 2009 endorsed guidelines.

6.2.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)

An assessment of archaeological research potential is focused on what information archaeological evidence can tell us about the study area, significant individuals associated with the study area, the region and/or the State that cannot already be gleaned from histories, historical accounts, images and/or existing structures.

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site.

As identified in Section 5.2 there is moderate potential for the remains of Gladstone House (built circa. 1850s) and associated archaeological deposits relating to nineteenth century domestic occupation. There is also low to nil potential for associated garden and fence infrastructure.

The study area has the potential to provide hard evidence unavailable through other means to address issues such as early colonial occupation in Wollongong. Additionally, the study area has the potential to provide evidence of the continued occupation of Gladstone House from the nineteenth century to the alterations of function because of the installation of services and utilities. Additionally, the archaeological resources have the potential to provide information of the life of not only William Osborne – a member of a family considered important to the colonial development of the region.

If evidence of the above is identified within the study area the resources would have archaeological resource potential at a local level.

6.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

The study area is likely to contain at the very least, archaeological material relating to the earliest phases of occupation by the Osborne family within the study area from circa 1850s – 1927. These archaeological resources could be associated with the main residence including under-floor deposits, cesspits, and wells. This is during a timeframe when a lack of rubbish collection often meant that any refuse was deposited

within the site. Additionally, primary resources confirm that Gladstone house and the study area had not been integrated into the town water and sewage services and had not been electrified or hooked up to the local gas supply.

Although Estate properties were reasonably common within Wollongong and the State of NSW, very few archaeological investigations of rural estate properties have been undertaken within the former western fringes of Wollongong. Additionally, the study area was owned and occupied by a member of the Osborne family – a significant colonial family in NSW. If present, archaeological resources could provide important information of Gladstone House – a House poorly recorded in the historic record and the lifeways of the Osborne family and the changes of occupation through time that could not be found during historical research for the site. As such, archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House including wells and cesspits could meet this criterion at the local level. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

6.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

Currently, with the inter-connected potential archaeological resources within SP16167, assessing the aesthetic and / or technical significance of any potential archaeological resources is difficult to determine with any certainty. This would need to be addressed if / when archaeological remains are identified.

6.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

There is moderate potential for the study area – specifically 1/SP16167 – to contain archaeological remains of Gladstone House and associated mid to late nineteenth century occupation deposits. Early colonial estates and houses on the western fringes of Wollongong have been subject to limited archaeological scrutiny. If the remains have survived the mid-twentieth century redevelopment of the study area, then the archaeological resources could afford valuable insight into colonial life on the fringes of a remote coastal farming town in NSW. The site formation processes may also indicate responses to environmental management in a rural coastal setting including responses to construction on slope landforms. If present, the archaeological resources may meet this criterion at a local level.

6.3 Integrity of potential archaeological resources

Previous archaeological excavations within the Wollongong area have found that much of the early historic development and phases of occupation are evident subsurface, where redevelopment has been minimal. Additionally, where commercial redevelopment has occurred in the mid to late twentieth century there is likely limited potential for significant archaeological resources to remain.

The current assessment has found that modern development and alterations across the study area are likely to have had significant impacts to those areas of the study area where archaeological resources of high archaeological research potential have not been identified. Conversely, where minimal landform modifications and redevelopment has occurred, evidence of substantial structures such as brick and/or stone structures is likely. The integrity of these archaeological resources is likely to be variable.

This assessment has found that much of the historic phases of occupation associated with Gladstone House only are likely to contain moderate levels of integrity in partially truncated form. Areas of the study area not directly associated with Gladstone House in 1/SP16167 are unlikely to be present and as such integrity is identified as nil.

6.4 Summary statement of significance

Wollongong was established as a rural agricultural and timber getting area with large estates established from 1815 onward. Despite the township of Wollongong declared in 1834 the western estates remained on the fringes of the fledgling town until the early nineteenth century. The study area is unique in the region as an Estate belonging to a member of the Osborne family a significant and prolific family instrumental to the colony and especially the Illawarra region.

If present, archaeological resources directly related to Gladstone House including foundations, underfloor deposits, cesspits and wells are likely to provide information about the Osborne family, the House itself and later occupation that cannot be gleaned by historic records. Archaeological evidence related to the rural and agricultural development of Wollongong and members of the Osborne family could be considered significant to Wollongong and the Illawarra region. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

Associated infrastructure across the study area related to occupation from the nineteenth and twentieth century is unlikely to provide significant information that would be considered significant the development of Wollongong and the Illawarra region.

7. Impact assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to assess the likely impacts the proposed works would have on the potential archaeological resources across the study area. In accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Statements of Heritage Impact, this section addresses the potential impact of the proposed works on the potential archaeological remains.

7.1 Proposed works

It is understood that the proponent is proposing to demolish the existing structures, utilities and infrastructure on the property. The proposal includes the development of a new 18 storey mixed use development building, associated infrastructure and services, and new underground basement parking. A full sets of DA plans are provided in Appendix 1. The proposed one basement level does not extend into the area of low-moderate potential for Gladstone House. The proposed works would involve the removal of the existing ground surface and bulk excavations across the study area.

7.2 Assessment of impacts

An assessment of impacts of the proposed works on the potential archaeological remains – directly associated with Gladstone House – which hold heritage significance within the study area has been undertaken. The proposal would involve excavation and landform modifications which would remove any potential archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House.

7.3 Assessment against the ecologically sustainable development principles

The concept of Environmental Sustainability Development (ESD) has been a paradigm since the 1980s with sustainable development (the primarily international concept to which Australia prescribes the term ESD) first described by the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1987. ESD integrates economic, environmental, cultural, and social objectives in future and long-term development strategies to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland 1987). This is to be undertaken whilst ensuring that the natural environment can provide sufficient resources for future generations (Godden et al, 2019).

Objectives of the Heritage Act 1977 include, in part, the promotion of an understanding of the State's heritage, the encouragement of the conservation of the State's heritage and the promotion of adaptive reuse of items of heritage significance (P1.3). In 2009 the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW) published the *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* guide. The document guides specialists and developers in relation to ESD and Aboriginal cultural heritage. Additionally, The International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Australia published a guide to heritage and sustainability in 2019 *Heritage and Sustainability 1: Built Heritage*. Although neither document focuses on ESD in relation to historical archaeology, the basis of these documents has been utilised and the below provides an overview of ESD and its application to historical archaeology and the current proposal.

The two documents state that governing authorities and planning guides need to balance tensions between development and environment protection – including heritage. It is also noted that consent to destroy and/or harm heritage is not necessarily inconsistent with the objectives of the ESD principles as

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

economic and heritage considerations are part of the decision-making process (DECCW, 2009). Government agencies and planning guides must therefore promote the responsible interaction with the environment in an environmentally sustainable way using those principles and practices. ESD involves the principles of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principal:

The principle of Intergenerational Equity

The principle ensures that development allows for the preservation of natural resources and the broader environment (including heritage) for the benefit of future generations (Venn, 2019). The Intergenerational Equity (IE) principle also sets out guides to ensure the current generation and future generations can enjoy the same quality of life including access to resources, food, environmental richness, and cultural freedoms (OEH, 2011).

In relation to historical archaeology, IE can be considered in relation to cumulative impacts to archaeological resources that have archaeological research potential identified as significant to either the local area, the State and/or the Nation. Where it is considered that a specific archaeological resource with research potential is increasingly rare within the given area, fewer opportunities remain for future generations to experience those archaeological resources in-situ. Information about rarity and representativeness, integrity, research potential, and significance of relics proposed to be impacted or destroyed are relevant to the consideration of IE. The value of retention in-situ and the immediate and future social benefit of removal and effective community engagement and interpretation must also be considered.

The Precautionary Principle

Precautionary Principle (PP) states that *where threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation* (Rio Declaration, 1992). When applying PP to historical archaeology, development and economic decision making should be guided by, where practicable, avoidance when irreversible damage to significance and archaeological research potential is proposed with an assessment of risk-weighted consequences of various options (DECC, 2009).

7.3.1 Conservation and impacts

The proposal which includes both demolition of existing services and infrastructure and the construction of an 18-storey mixed used development building will directly harm and destroy any remaining archaeological resources of and associated with Gladstone House. The degree of harm is likely to be complete. The consequence of the harm to the significance and the archaeological research potential would, if no archaeological and interpretive management measures are put in place, likewise be absolute.

Avoidance of potential archaeological resources allows for future generations to uncover and record such evidence of past lifeways. However, existing archaeological excavation and recording techniques can record relics with point-cloud technology to the nearest millimetre and when combined with other survey and 3D-image recording techniques, a site can be viewed in relation to its location and form in perpetuity – digitally. Where archaeological recording, data management and interpretation are collaboratively employed early in a project, the methodical removal of historical archaeological resources can provide a positive heritage outcome with respect to both IE and PP. However, to ensure that the ESD principles are met with respect to historical archaeology, confirmation of the presence of archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House is required – through archaeological test excavations. If the

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

archaeological potential is realised and resources associated with Gladstone House are identified during test excavations – comprehensive excavations and recording could be required.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 Concluding statement

The study area is part of an original 640acre land grant to Dr. John Osborne a leading figure of the Osborne family identified as a prominent family in the colony during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Upon his death in 1850 the study area was passed to his son William who would build Gladstone House within 1/SP16167. A prominent family in Wollongong and the Illawarra, the Estate and House would remain in the family until 1927 when the estate was subdivided and sold.

The analysis of the result of historical research of both primary and secondary sources has found that there is low-moderate potential that historical archaeological resources of and associated with Gladstone House survived the 1950s redevelopment of the study area. If present, the resources have the potential to provide evidence related to the Osborne family and the rural development of Wollongong and the Illawarra that cannot be gleaned from other sources. As such, any potential archaeological resources would be of local significance.

The proposed demolition of existing infrastructure and the construction of an 18-storey mixed use building would destroy any potential surviving evidence of Gladstone House and associated domestic use in 1/SP16167. If evidence of Gladstone House survive within the study area measures to ensure that future generations have access to the information in perpetuity should be implemented.

8.2 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to the proposal requirements and the significance and research potential of archaeological resources within the study area. They are guided by the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the ESD principles with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.

Recommendation 1: historical archaeology test excavations

A program of historical archaeology test excavations should be undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline.

The test excavation program would be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remain and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. A research design has been prepared in Section 9 below.

Recommendation 2: heritage interpretation

A heritage interpretation plan (HIP) which addresses the heritage of the study area through Deep Time to the present should be prepared. The HIP should be prepared alongside detailed design to ensure an integrated approach to heritage and development. The HIP should provision for the excavation of relics and artefacts.

9. Historical archaeology research design and test excavation methodology

9.1 Test excavation archaeological research design

A research design is an important prerequisite for an archaeological test excavation. This ARD has been prepared to be part of the supporting documentation for an archaeological test excavation of the study area in accordance with the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* guide. The guide sets out the requirements for undertaking test excavation of relics of local heritage significance, relying on exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 (exception 2(d)), published in the NSW Gazette on 18 February 2022 (the order). Exception 2(d) provides an exception from the requirement to hold an excavation permit for:

Any disturbance or excavation of land for archaeological test excavation of relics of local heritage significance completed in accordance with the guideline Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation (published by Heritage NSW)

A test excavation research design is a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework to ensure that, when archaeological resources of a site are uncovered archaeologically, their information content is recorded and analysed with any future investigation, excavation and/or management developed based on re-assessed significance, research potential and integrity. This ARD aims to ensure:

- that the excavation of the study area focuses on the identification of the presence and/or absence of potential archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House
- that the significance, research potential and integrity of any identified archaeological resources are re-assessed
- ensure future management of any identified archaeological resources is appropriate for the reassessed significance and research potential

A fundamental requirement of a test excavation ARD and is the framework for the investigation and identifies questions which will be addressed based on the results of test excavation. The intention of the research design is to understand if important substantive research questions can be addressed in the future. The below outlines the required research questions of a test excavation ARD:

- What was identified at the site? What kinds of features and deposits?
- When were these features or deposits created? How are they phased against the site historical analysis?
- What site formation processes have occurred?
- What happened at the site?
- How does this site compare to others?
- What contexts, phases, and activity areas are evident, and how are these demonstrated by the various excavation units (trench/square/context/feature)?

- Where were the relics located?
- Compare the results with other relevant sites, related projects, and current research; how does the project fit into broader, regional frameworks and theoretical models if they exist?
- Indicate how and/or why the subject site differs from other sites?

9.2 Test excavation methodology

The following excavation methodology (EM) supports the recommendation for test excavations in accordance with the exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 (exception 2(d)). The HAIA and TEARD have outlined the historical occupation, associated archaeological potential and aims of the proposed archaeological programme.

The test excavation methodology includes the excavation of two (2) historical archaeological test trenches across the historical location of Gladstone House measuring 20metres by 2metres (Figure 4). The methodology has been developed to allow for the identification of archaeological resources related to the use of the House by William Osborne, his descendants and post 1927 use only, which have been identified as possibly containing significance to the area of Wollongong and the Illawarra.

9.2.1 Historical archaeological test excavation rationale

The archaeological test excavation methodology has been prepared to identify the primary Phases of occupation associated with the domestic use of Gladstone House to determine if future archaeological excavation management is required prior to the redevelopment of the study area. The aim of the historical archaeological test excavations is to:

- Identify and record archaeological relics, remains, features and artefacts identified as being of local significance.
- Determine the presence of domestic use of Gladstone House associated with the Osborne family and later occupation.
- Ensure project design considers the in-situ conservation of any intact archaeological resources significant to Wollongong and the wider Illawarra area.
- Inform future archaeological investigations (if required).

9.2.2 Excavation program and site recording methodology

The 2 trenches would initially be undertaken mechanically by a combination of an approximately 7.5-12-ton excavator. The excavator would be fitted with flat edge buckets of varying size to be used in response and appropriate to the archaeology. The modern fill material will be mechanically removed which would be always supervised and managed by the Primary Excavation Directors – Joshua Madden. Upon the identification of archaeological relics, remains, features, landform alterations and artefacts identified with the occupation and domestic use of Gladstone House, manual excavations would commence. All excavations would be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; no reduction of occupational/natural deposits would be removed unless required to determine form and significance.

- All deposits including modern use and fill and archaeological resources would be recorded.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management





- Each stratigraphic unit, feature, relic etc would be given a context number for the appropriate recording of the study area.
- All archaeological resources (whether a cut, fills, feature or relics etc) would be defined, manually excavated, recorded and given either an appropriate feature or context number as outlined below:
 - All archaeological remains would be recorded on individual recording sheets and electronically.
 - All archaeological remains would be drawn to scale with scaled plan and section drawings. This would be supplemented by survey recordings for each archaeological context, feature and resource to ensure accurate spatial and temporal recording.
 - A photographic record would be undertaken across the study area. All photographs associated with each context, cut, feature and/or relic would also be recorded on the corresponding record sheet and electronically.
 - A Harris matrix would be developed incorporating all context, cut, fill, feature, relic and surfaces identified and recorded.
 - All recovered artefacts would be cleaned, bagged and archived according to the contexts from which they were recovered.
- Where practicable, additional spatial, temporal and 3D recording would be undertaken to record significant archaeological resources.

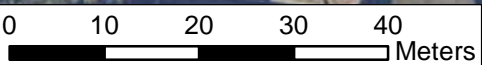
If relics are found, notification of the relic's location under section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977 is required, as noted in general condition (h). If the test excavation identifies that further archaeological work is required, e.g. a salvage excavation, then a section 140 excavation permit may be necessary.

If the archaeological test excavation meets the requirements of exception 2(d), a short document outlining the results and the reasoning behind the requirement for no further works would be required.



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Trenches
-  Moderate to Low Potential
-  Low to Nil Potential



10. References

- Attenbrow, Valerie (2010), *Sydney's Aboriginal past: investigating the archaeological and historical records*, 2nd ed, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney
- Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Council of NSW, 2009)
- Biosis, 2014. 47-51 Crown Street, Wollongong Archaeological investigation report. Report for PSR Crown Investments.
- Biosis, 2016. 31 Crown Street & 16 Burelli Street, Wollongong NSW: Final archaeological report. Report for Nicolas Daoud & Co Pty Ltd.
- Biosis 2022. 15-19 Crown Street Wollongong Excavation Report. Report for Traders in Purple.
- Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW (DEC) (2005) *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970*, Hurstville, NSW, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)
- Dowd., B. (1977). The first five land grantees and their grants in the Illawarra. Wollongong: Illawarra Historical Society.
- Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd, 2010. 32-34 Church Street, Wollongong, NSW, Report on test-excavations in advance of proposed redevelopment. Report for PNA Developments Pty Ltd.
- Jervis, J 1942, 'Illawarra: A Century of History', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 65–107; 129–56; 193–248; 273–302; 353-374
- Kass, T. (2010). *A Thematic History of the City of Wollongong Final Report*. Wollongong, NSW: Wollongong City Council.
- Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, February 2020)
- Niche (2015) *Hill 60 Reserve, Port Kembla NSW Conservation Management Plan- Supplementary Report*. An unpublished report for Wollongong City Council.
- Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage (Version 2) (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011)
- Organ M. (2005). *The Story of the Illawarra Stockade: Station Military Regiments & Convict Discipline 1816-44*, (webpage) Last viewed 7/8/2019 at <https://documents.uow.edu.au/~morgan/stockade.htm>
- Organ, M & Speechley, C 1997, *Illawarra Aborigines - An Introductory History*, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW
- 'Osborne, John (1791–1850)', *People Australia*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/osborne-john-29348/text36379>, accessed 3 March 2023. <https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/osborne-john-29348>
- Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation (Heritage NSW, 2022)
- Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions guidelines (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW September 2022)

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) (2013)

Tindale, Norman B. (1940), *Map showing the distribution of the Aboriginal tribes of Australia*, Govt. Photolithograph, Adelaide viewed 2 August 2019 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230054338>

Tindale, Norman Barnett (1974) *Tribal boundaries in Aboriginal Australia*, Australian national university Press, Canberra.

Willets, Jen. John Osborne R.N. Convict Ship Surgeon-Superintendent.
https://www.freesettlerorfelon.com/john_osborne_surgeon.html

Government Gazettes and Newspaper articles

New South Wales Government Gazette, No. 19. 27 Sept, 1918. 4755

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/227331448?browse=ndp%3Abrowse%2Ftitle%2FG%2Ftitle%2F526%2F1918%2F09%2F27%2Fissue%2F2304412%2Fpage%2F13944806%2Farticle%2F227331448>

New South Wales. South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus. Friday 10 1938. Page 8.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/141733167?browse=ndp%3Abrowse%2Ftitle%2FS%2Ftitle%2F691%2F1938%2F06%2F10%2Fpage%2F15469589%2Farticle%2F141733167>

New South Wales. The Sydney Mail. Wednesday March 20 1935. Page 23: Pioneer Families.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166108658>

New South Wales. South Coast Times Wollongong Argus. Friday 23 September 1927. Page 11.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142845671?searchTerm=%5BWollongong%5D%20AND%20%20%22Gladstone%22>

New South Wales. Illawarra Mercury. Friday 7 October 1927. Page 2

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/135890101>

National Library of Australia digitised item. MAP G8974.W6G46 1927 (Copy 1) copy

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1999379866/view>

Unknown *WOLLONGONG - Residences - Gladstone*.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/235177306?keyword=%22Wollongong%22%20AND%20%22Gladstone%22>

Colonial Frontier Massacres, <https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres/map.php>

Crown Plans and Parish Maps

Doc:CP 18446-1603 P. Rev:29-Nov-2012. NSW LRS Office of the Registrar-General. Source: DirectInfo. Accessed 21 February 2023

Doc:CP 00001-0075. Rev:29-Nov-2012. NSW LRS Office of the Registrar-General. Source: DirectInfo. Accessed 21 February 2023

NSW LRS HLRV. Parish of Wollongong (11). 2011-08-12. Accessed 21 February 2023

Title searches

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 6/14480. Source: DirectInfo Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 1/SP16167. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 2/201949. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 7/661845. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

Certificates of Title

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 4042 Fol: 130

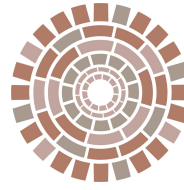
New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 2742 Fol: 217

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 7272 Fol: 193

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 6120 Fol: 44

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 4030 Fol: 228

Appendix 1



Appendix C

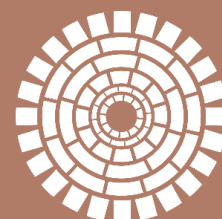
2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Post test excavation report & Salvage excavation archaeological research design. Prepared for Heritage 21 (June 2025).



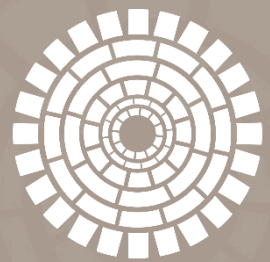
2-4 Gladstone Avenue & 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong
POST TEST EXCAVATION REPORT & SALVAGE EXCAVATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

FINAL

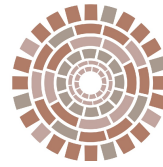
Prepared for Heritage 21
Prepared by Sustainable Heritage
25 June 2025



SUSTAINABLE
— HERITAGE —
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



SUSTAINABLE
— HERITAGE —
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



Document information

Report to: Heritage 21	Proponent name: Level 33
Project	2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW
Sustainable Heritage project number	241037
Service required	Post test excavation report & archaeological salvage excavation archaeological research design

Document control

Version	Version Type	Issue Date	Approved by
1	Draft	24 June 2025	Joshua Madden
2	Final	25 June 2025	Joshua Madden

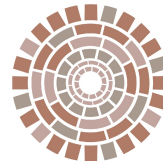
Copyright and Moral Rights

No part of this document may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means without prior permission from a representative of Sustainable Heritage. Sustainable Heritage reserves the right to use documents and materials produced for this project for future presentations or publications.

Disclaimer:

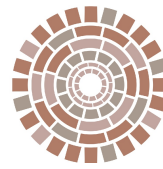
Sustainable Heritage has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant legislation and industry best practice. Sustainable Heritage accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the content of this report.

In the preparation of this report historical sources and other reference materials have been acknowledged. Reasonable effort has been made to acknowledge and obtain permission from the relevant copyright owners.



Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
1.1. Project background.....	5
1.2. The proposal.....	6
1.3. Excavations and authorship.....	6
2. legislative and planning context.....	8
2.1. State Legislation.....	8
2.1.1. <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	8
2.2.2 <i>State Heritage Register</i>	8
<i>Relics Provisions</i>	8
2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.....	9
2.3.1 <i>Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009</i>	9
3. historical overview	11
3.1. Concise historical context.....	11
4. Archaeological test excavation program results	12
4.1. Methodology and aims.....	12
4.2. Historical archaeology test results.....	14
4.2.1. <i>Stratigraphy</i>	14
4.2.2. <i>Results and analysis of test excavation contexts</i>	16
4.3. Artefactual material.....	29
5. Response to research questions.....	30
6. re-assmtent of archaeological potential.....	32
7. Re-assessment of significance.....	35
7.1. 2023 Assessment of Significance.....	35
7.2. NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics.....	35
7.2.1. <i>Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)</i>	36
7.2.2. <i>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)</i> ..	36
7.2.3. <i>Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)</i>	37
7.2.4. <i>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)</i>	37
7.2.5. <i>Integrity of potential archaeological resources</i>	37
7.2.6. <i>Updated Statement of Significance</i>	37
8. Conclusions and recommendations	38
8.1. Concluding statement.....	38



8.2. Recommendation.....	38
9. Salvage excavation archaeological research design and excavation methodology	40
9.1. Premise.....	40
9.2. Research framework and historical themes.....	40
9.3. Research questions.....	41
9.3.1. Broad questions.....	41
9.3.2. Thematic site-specific questions.....	41
9.4. Excavation programme and methodology.....	42
9.5. Artefact cataloguing, sampling strategy and storage.....	43
9.5.1. Protocol for conservations of artefacts.....	43
9.5.2. Post-excavation analysis.....	44
9.5.3. Collection management strategy.....	44
9.5.4. Post excavation reporting.....	44
9.5.5. Interpretation.....	45

Appendices

- Appendix A Historical archaeological assessment and ARD&EM (Sustainable Heritage 2023)
Appendix B Basement and ground floor plans

Figures/Plates

Figure 1: Proposal area.....	7
Figure 2: Heritage items within the vicinity of the proposal area.....	10
Figure 3: Test trench locations.....	13
Figure 4: showing 001 prior to excavation with TT1 in the foreground and TT2 in the background.....	16
Figure 5: showing 002 coming down onto 026.....	16
Figure 6: TT1 subgrade 003.....	17
Figure 7: TT2 subgrade 003.....	17
Figure 8: TT1 view west of 004.....	18
Figure 9: Terracotta sewer pipe showing evidence of 006 and 007.....	19
Figure 10: Water pipe 008 showing 009 and 005 in the background and 004 between 008 and 005.....	19
Figure 11: Western end of TT1 showing the coal wash and clay lenses.....	20

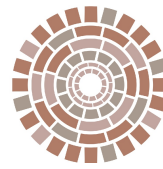
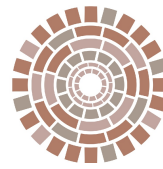


Figure 12: showing 011, 012, 013 and 014 facing south	20
Figure 13: showing 011, 012, 013 and 014 facing north.....	21
Figure 14: The anchor markings on the central/internal footing.....	21
Figure 15: Showing 013, 014, 011 and, 023	22
Figure 16: Showing 015, 016 and 017 in the background (015 has collapsed) and 018 in the foreground, facing northwest.....	23
Figure 17: Showing 018 facing south.....	23
Figure 18: Showing 019 facing north.....	24
Figure 19: Showing the sondage with evidence of 020, 021, 022 and 023.....	24
Figure 20: Showing 021 in the foreground and to the right with 022 in the centre of the image.....	25
Figure 21: Showing 023 and 020 and 022. Shown is the iron capping of 020 and the internal mortar covering of the lower course of brick.....	26
Figure 21: Showing 024 and 025 within context of 011.....	26
Figure 23: Test excavation plan	27
Figure 24: Harris Matrix.....	28
Figure 25: Artefact assemblage from context 014 (external).....	29
Figure 26: Artefact assemblage from context 013	29
Figure 27: Artefact assemblage from 022.....	29
Figure 28:Artefact assemblage from context 013	29
Figure 29: Updated area of archaeological potential.....	34

Tables

Table 1: SHR listed items within the vicinity of the proposal area.....	8
Table 2: LEP items within the vicinity of the proposal area.....	9
Table 3: Test Excavation Contexts (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage).....	16
Table 4: Recovered artefactual material (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage).....	29
Table 5: 2023 assessment of historical archaeological potential	32
Table 6: 2025 assessment of historical archaeological potential	33
Table 7: NSW historic heritage themes.....	40
Table 8: Research questions by relevant NSW historic heritage themes.....	41



1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Heritage has been engaged by Heritage21 (the client) on behalf of Level 33 (the proponent) to undertake historical archaeological test excavations 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong (the proposal area) (Figure 1).

A program of historical archaeology test excavations was undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline and the historical archaeological test excavation research design and excavation methodology (Sustainable Heritage, 2023).

The test excavation program was undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remain and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required.

1.1. Project background

Sustainable Heritage prepared a heritage archaeological assessment and archaeological research design and excavation methodology (HHA&ARDEM) 8 March 2023 for the proposed redevelopment of the proposal area. The HAA presented two (2) recommendations, recommendation 1 is pertinent to this compliance report:

Recommendation 1: historical archaeology test excavations

- (i) *A program of historical archaeology test excavations should be undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline.*
- (ii) *The test excavation program would be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remain and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. A research design has been prepared in Section 9 below.*

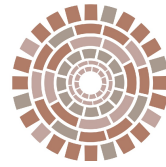
The following document should be read in conjunction with this report:

- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix A).

On 3 December 2024 Wollongong City council endorsed the proposal Development Application (DA) DA-2023/156. The following DA condition specific to historical archaeology is provided below:

46. Historical Archaeological Test Excavation

Historical archaeological test excavations are to be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remains and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. The methodology for test excavations must be as per Section 9 of the Historic Archaeological Report (Sustainable Heritage Version 2 dated 8 March 2023).



Reason:

To identify any items of historical archaeological significance.

1.2. The proposal

It is understood that the approved proposal is for demolition of the existing structures, utilities and infrastructure on the property. The proposal includes the development of a new 18 storey mixed use development building, associated infrastructure and services, and new underground basement parking.

Summary of the basement plans is provided in Appendix B. The approved works involves the removal of the existing ground surface and bulk excavations across the proposal area.

1.3. Excavations and authorship

This report outlines the results of the historical archaeological test excavations undertaken by:



- Joshua Madden (Excavation Director)
- Steven Vasilakis


This post-test excavation report has been prepared by Joshua Madden (Principal Heritage Consultant).



Legend

- Proposal Area
- Cadastre



DKGIS
 Date: 25/06/2025

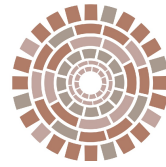

 0 20 40
 Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Figure 1: The Project Area



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



2. LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING CONTEXT

A number of planning and legislative documents govern how historical archaeology is managed in NSW. The following section provides an overview of the requirements under each as they apply to the proposal area.

2.1. State Legislation

2.1.1. Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (the Act) is the primary Act for the management of environmental heritage in NSW. The Act affords automatic statutory protection to items of heritage significance that form part of the heritage record of NSW. The Act defines a heritage item as “a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct”.

2.2.2 State Heritage Register

The Act establishes the State Heritage Register (SHR) and includes provisions for Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work and archaeological relics (both on land and underwater within the limits of the State). It also requires each government agency to maintain a ‘Heritage and Conservation Register’.

To assist in the management of the State’s environmental heritage, the Act distinguishes between assets of State and local significance:

- State significance refers to significance to the State in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.
- Local significance refers to significance to an area in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) identifies places and objects of importance to the whole of NSW. The proposal area and adjacent items listed under the Heritage Act are found in Table 1 and Figure 2 below:

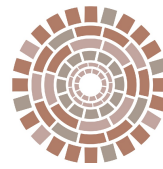
Table 1: SHR listed items within the vicinity of the proposal area

SHR listing number	Item name	Address	Approx. distance from study area(m)
01289	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Illawarra Railway, Wollongong 2500	100m
00836	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	Darling Street & Loftus Street	150m

Relics Provisions

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 includes provisions for archaeological relics. Section 4(1) of the Act (as amended 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that



(a) related to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local significance.

Section 139 of the Act prevents the excavation or disturbance of land known or with the potential to contain archaeological relics, except in accordance with a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council (in accordance with Section 141 of the Act) or in accordance with the Exception to Section 139 of the Act guidelines. The relics provision applies to all archaeological relics not included on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

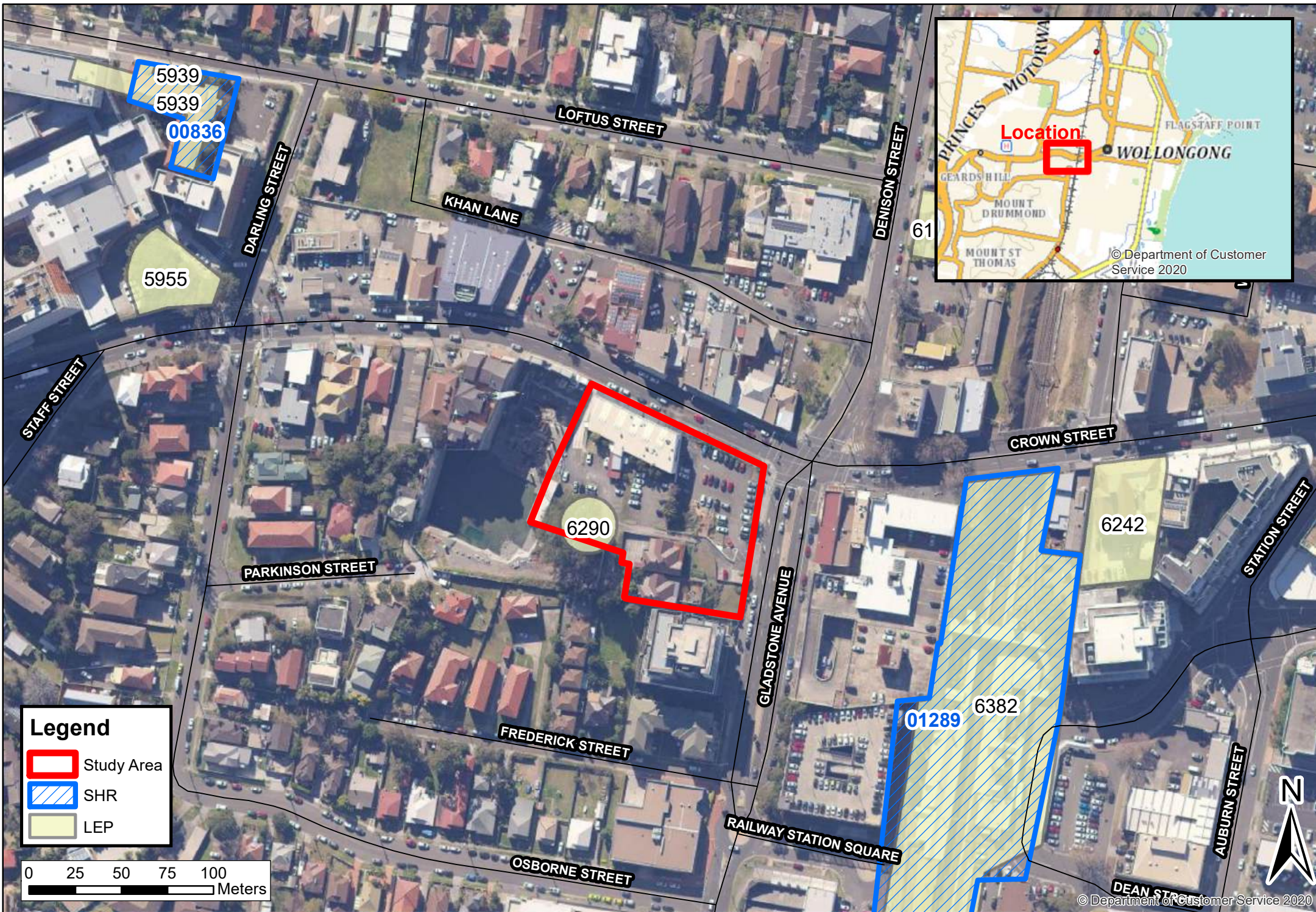
The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) regulates land-use planning and assessment for NSW. The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

2.3.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009

Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that identifies, and conserves historical heritage items and Aboriginal objects. These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within the Wollongong City Council LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP. The location of listed items in relation to the proposal area under Schedule 5 of the LEP are outlined in Table 2 and Figure 2 below.

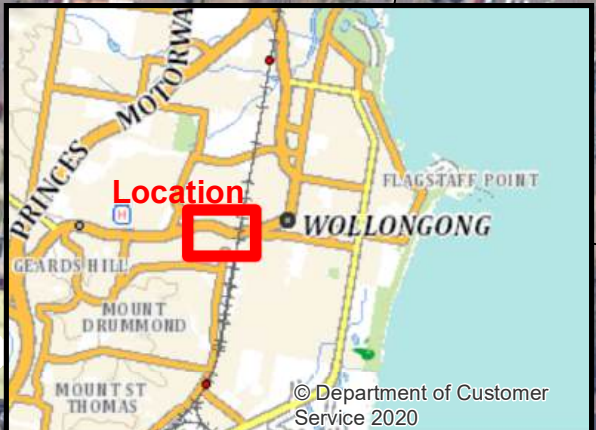
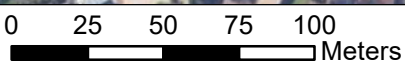
Table 2: LEP items within the vicinity of the proposal area

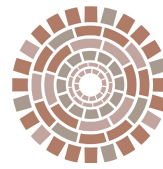
LEP listing number	Item name	Address	Approx. distance from study area(m)
6290	Moreton Bay Fig	363 – 373 Crown Street	Within
6382	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Lot 1 Railway Station Square	100m
5939	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m
5939	Group of Fig trees	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m



Legend

- Study Area
- SHR
- LEP





3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

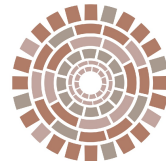
The comprehensive historical context for the proposal area is found in the below document:

- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix A).

3.1. Concise historical context

In 1831 Dr. John Osborne was given a land grant of 640 acres on the western edges of the fledgling township of Wollongong, in the region Illawarra. Osborne would originally name the Estate ‘Glen Glesh’ and then later renamed ‘Tarder Hill’. The proposal area is located within the original land grant to Osborne.

An analysis of a review of both primary and secondary sources from the late nineteenth century and early to mid-nineteenth century has found that the only substantial structure within the proposal area was Gladstone House. It wasn’t until after the subdivision and sale of the property in 1927 that additional structures were constructed (2 and 4 Gladstone Avenue residences). Gladstone House remained until sold in the 1950s when the existing commercial building was constructed and the Gladstone carpark and the two now demolished buildings were constructed.



4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION PROGRAM RESULTS

4.1. Methodology and aims

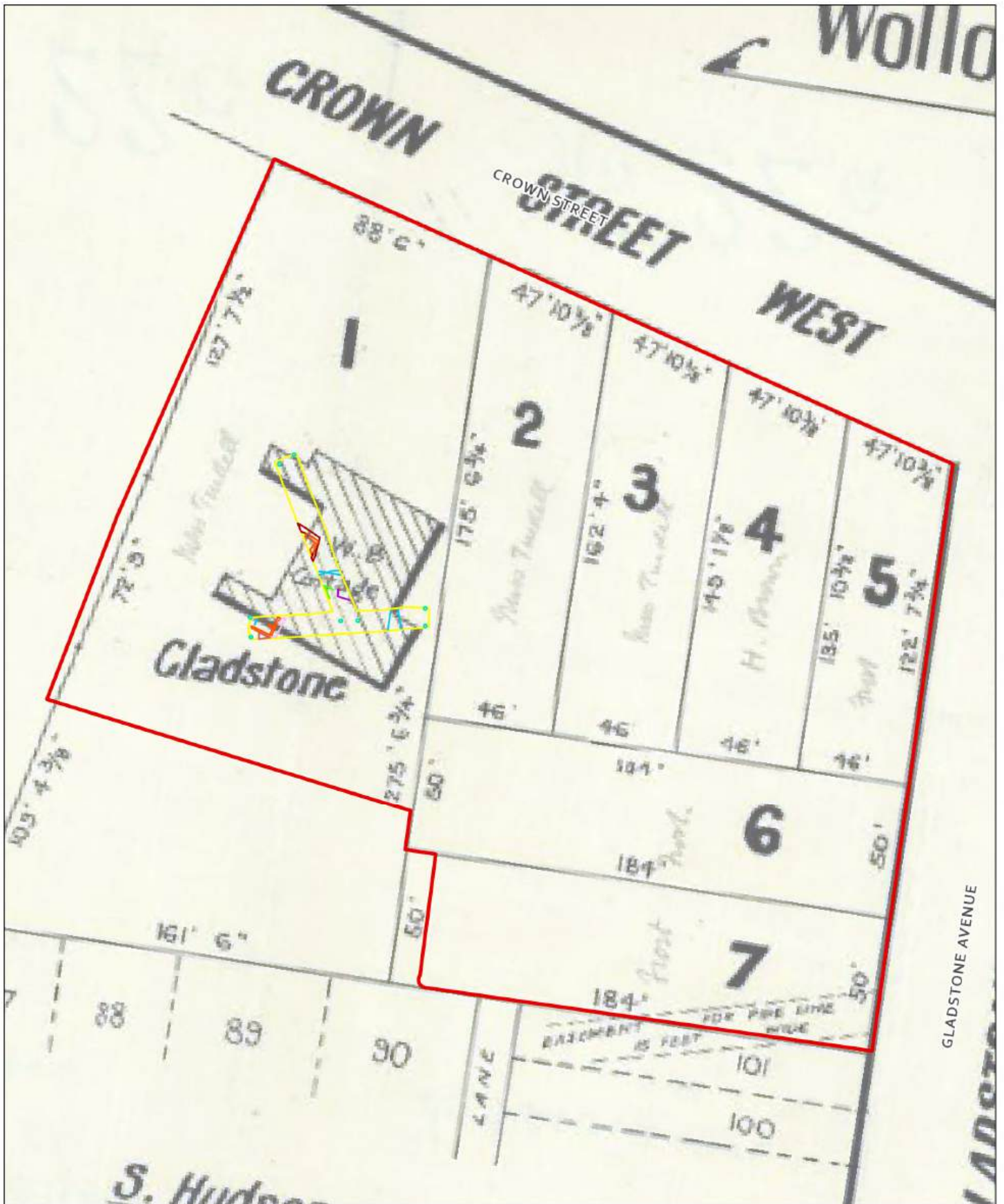
The archaeological test excavation methodology has been prepared to identify the primary Phases of occupation associated with the domestic use of Gladstone House to determine if future archaeological excavation management is required prior to the redevelopment of the proposal area. The aim of the historical archaeological test excavations is to:

- Identify and record archaeological relics, remains, features and artefacts identified as being of local significance.
- Determine the presence of domestic use of Gladstone House associated with the Osborne family and later occupation.
- Ensure project design considers the in-situ conservation of any intact archaeological resources significant to Wollongong and the wider Illawarra area.
- Inform future archaeological investigations (if required).

The full historical archaeological test excavation archaeological research design and excavation methodology is found in the below document:

- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix A).

The test excavation test trench locations are shown in Figure 3.



Legend












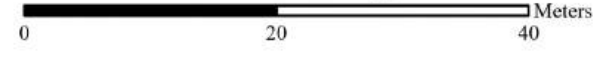
-  Pipe
-  Brick Wall
-  Stone Triangle
-  Rubble
-  Metal Sheet
-  C024
-  Stone Edge
-  Pegs Placed
-  Rubble Collapse
-  Trench
-  Project Area

Figure 3 Archaeology Identified and Historic Plan

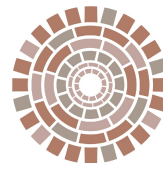
 **DKGIS**
 Date: 25/06/2025



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



4.2. Historical archaeology test results

This section provides a concise summary of the results of the historical archaeological testing program undertaken in accordance with s139 of the Heritage Act. The test excavation was undertaken on June 12, June 13, June 16 and June 17, 2025.

The below outlines the contexts, features and artefacts identified during the historical archaeological test excavation program by Test Trench (TT1 and TT2). It outlines the various phases of historical occupation and uses that are relevant to finds uncovered during test excavation. A description of the stratigraphy observed is provided as well as all associated archaeological features. Finally, a broad synthesis and discussion of the results from the test excavation is also presented.

4.2.1. Stratigraphy

During the test excavation the stratigraphy identified in Test Trench 1 (TT1) and Test Trench 2 (TT2) found identical site formation processes and evidence of early structures and surfaces. The following is an outline of the stratigraphy present in each of these trenches.

Table 3 below has a summary of each context including an analysis of the finds.

Figure 23 below shows a plan of the test excavation.

Figure 24 shows the Harris matrix for the test excavations.

Test Trench 1

TT1 was predominately covered in bitumen [C001] which was underlain by [C003] a blue metal subgrade. The eastern end of TT1 was covered by manicured grass and topsoils [C002]. A series of contemporary levelling and stabilisation fills for the subgrade ([C003]) and bitumen carpark ([C001]) were also identified below [C002] and [C003] these included [C004] and [C010] (outlined below in Table 1).

Several contexts were identified within the central portion of TT1 within [C004] including:

- [C005] terracotta sewer pipe
- [C006] packing fill for the terracotta sewer pipe
- [C007] cut for the terracotta sewer pipe
- [C008] metal water pipe
- [C009] cut for the metal water pipe

Along the western boundary of TT1 a brick feature [C011] was identified that appeared to extend beyond the southwestern walls of TT1. The brick appeared to be the foundation of an early brick structure. Continuing beyond along the north-eastern end of the linear brick structure was a rubble and clay fill [C024] which extended beyond the width of [C011] with a cut for the fill deposit identified as [C025]. Contexts [C013] and [C014], identified as compacted dark soils were uncovered either side of the brick feature with [C014] identified externally and [C013] internally. Within [C013] a modern iron storm water/sewer pipe was identified coming in from the northern wall and then extending directly down into [C013].



Test Trench 2

TT2 was entirely covered in bitumen [C001] which was underlain by [C003] a blue metal subgrade. Within the central portion of the trench a crushed demo and rubble fill deposit was identified running on a south-eastern to north-western alignment [C015]. Within [C015] two separate water pipes were identified ([C016] and [C017]) running along the same alignment as context [C015].

A compacted clay and soil levelling and stabilising fill with sandstone and brick demolition rubble [C018] was identified below [C003]. In the southern boundary of TT2 a roughly hewn sandstone and flint surface [C019] was identified within [C018].

In the central northern section of TT2 a brick feature [C020] was identified which appeared to be in line with the north-eastern alignment of [C011]. A substantial packing clay [C021] was identified around [C020].

A sondage was excavated to identify the external and internal deposits of [C020]. Running along [C020] was an iron sheet [C023] which covered most of the top course of the strip footings. The internal footing, two courses below had a mortar top [C020], the external portion of [C020] did not have the mortar covering.

4.2.2. Results and analysis of test

Table 3: Test Excavation Contexts (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage)



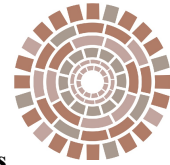
Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
TT1 TT2	001	002 003 TT2 001 TT2 002	Bitumen between 50mm and 100mm in depth. This context is the existing bitumen carpark	
TT1	002	001 003 026	Manicured grass and topsoils used as benching between the two carpark levels. The depth of this context extended to a depth of between 400mm in the east and 1200mm in the west in depth based on the stabilisation slope and comes down on 026 basal clays.	

Figure 4: showing 001 prior to excavation with TT1 in the foreground and TT2 in the background

Figure 5: showing 002 coming down onto 026



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT1	003	002	A blue metal and builder's grey sand. Identified as the bitumen carpark surface [C001] subgrade. The subgrade was between 100mm and 200mm in depth.
TT3		004	
		TT2 003	

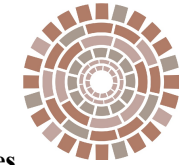
Figures



Figure 6: TT1 subgrade 003



Figure 7: TT2 subgrade 003



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT1	004	003	A mix deposit consisting of clays, compacted soils and sandstone and brick rubble between 200 and 600mm in depth. This context was identified as an earlier subgrade and stabilisation fill most likely incorporating material from Gladstone House and associated infrastructure.
		010	
		TT2 018	004 was most likely contemporary with 010 and TT2 018 and one of many of the 1950s fill deposits used to raise and stabilise the ground surface for the construction of a carpark.

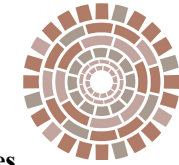
Figures



Figure 8: TT1 view west of 004

TT1	005	004	007 was identified as a cut for the installation of 005. 007 cut through 004 but not 003 or 001. The cut was aligned on a north-south axis.
	006	006	
	007	007	006 was a packing fill around 005 and included compacted orange clays, compacted soils and concrete rubble.
			005 was identified as a terracotta sewer pipe running on a north south axis.





Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT1	008 009	004	<p>008 was identified as a cut for the installation of 009. 008 cut through 004 but not 003 or 001. The cut was aligned on a north-south axis.</p> <p>00 was identified as a metal water pipe running on a north south axis.</p> <p>The cut and packing fill around 009 were identified as 004.</p>
TT1	010	004 011 025 024 TT2 018	<p>A fill deposit consisting of multiple interlinked lenses including coal wash, introduced soils, clay and brick and sandstone demolition rubble – most likely material from Gladstone House and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>010 was most likely a contemporary with 004 and TT2 018 and one of many of the 1950s fill deposits used to raise and stabilise the ground surface for the construction of a carpark.</p>

Figures

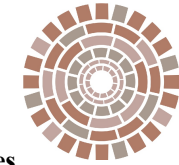
Figure 9: Terracotta sewer pipe showing evidence of 006 and 007



Figure 10: Water pipe 008 showing 009 and 005 in the background and 004 between 008 and 005



Figure 11: Western end of TT1 showing the coal wash and clay lenses



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT1	011	010	A brick trench footing on a northeast-south-west axis and a return on a west-east axis. The analysis of the brick footings suggest that the footings are associated with Gladstone House.
		012	
		013	
		014	The trench footings appear to be at least two courses deep with 'anchor' makers marks on twelve of the bricks. The sandstock brick texture and form suggest they were constructed between the 1840s and 1870s however, without removing the brick for analysis the broad date cannot be clarified. The brick dates could also be earlier than the estimated 1840s estimation. At least 12 of the bricks had 'anchor' makers marks. It was determined that these markings were not 'frogs' due to the slight inconsistencies between those identified.
		024	
		025	
		TT2 020	
			Anchor frogs are known to be used from the St Peters brickworks; however, the form of the frogs differ considerable in size, shape and consistency. Anchor marks are also known to come from brickworks in Sweden and the Netherlands however, the form differs considerably in shape and consistency.
			Due to the makers marks and the date of Gladstone House and the broad date of the bricks, it is likely that these are locally made, potentially on-site. Additional analysis is required post proposed salvage excavations to determine maker.

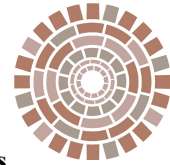
Figures



Figure 12: showing 011, 012, 013 and 014 facing south



Figure 13: showing 011, 012, 013 and 014 facing north



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
-------------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures



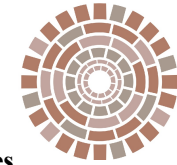
Figure 14: The anchor markings on the central/internal footing

TT1	012	010 013	A metal/iron sewer/water mains pipe. The pipe extends from the northern wall by approximately 500mm and then turns to extend straight down into 013.	See Figure 12 and, Figure 13
------------	-----	------------	--	------------------------------

TT1	013	010 012 011 014	A dark compacted soil with fragments of artefacts comprising fragmented blue stoneware. 013 is located within the internal space of 011. Identified as an internal fill or deposit below the former Gladstone House or associated infrastructure or a later fill.
------------	-----	--------------------------	--



Figure 15: Showing 013, 014, 011 and, 023




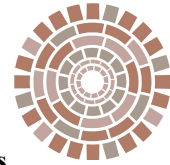
Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
TT1	014	010	A dark compacted soil with fragments of artefacts comprising fragmented blue stoneware. 014 is located within the internal space of 011.	See Figure 15
		011		
TT2	015	013	Identified as a deposit associated with former Gladstone House or associated infrastructure or a later fill. 014 is associated with 013.	
		003	As loose demolition rubble composed of crushed builder demotion and builders' sand that cut 018 and was below 003 and 001. The fill encased 016 and 017 and was likely a fill deposit for the installation of both water pipes.	
		016		
TT2	016 & 017	017		See Figure 16
		015	Two separate running on east-west axes.	

Figure 16: Showing 015, 016 and 017 in the background (015 has collapsed) and 018 in the foreground, facing northwest



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT2	018	015	A fill deposit consisting of multiple interlinked lenses including coal wash, introduced soils, clay and brick and sandstone demolition rubble – most likely material from Gladstone House and associated infrastructure.
		019	
		020	
		021	018 was most likely a contemporary with TT1 004 and TT1 010 and one of many of the 1950s fill deposits used to raise and stabilise the ground surface for the construction of a carpark.
		TT1 004	
		TT1 010	

Figures

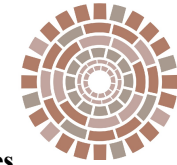


Figure 17: Showing 018 facing south

TT2	019	018	<p>A sandstone and flint surface and wall. Sandstone and flint are roughly hewn and suggests an early levelling surface or a packing base for a historic yard surface no longer present.</p> <p>The western surface extends into the western wall of TT2 whilst the eastern wall/surface appears to end on the most eastern surface but extend north. Additional investigation is required in the proposed salvage excavations to confirm the nature of the resource.</p>
-----	-----	-----	---



Figure 18: Showing 019 facing north



Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
TT2	020	018	A brick trench footing on a northeast-south-west axis and a return on a west-east axis. The analysis of the brick footings suggest that the footings are associated with Gladstone House and are in the alignment 011 which could be the southeastern corner of the same structure with 020 being the northeastern corner.
		021	
022			
023			
		TT1 011	A sondage was excavated, and it appears the strip footings are three courses deep with an iron sheet (021) running along the central footing (see below). The internal lower course has a mortar covering which has been identified as a waterproofing to manage damp.
TT2	021	018	Is a light grey/yellow compacted clay approximately between 300mm and 600mm in width. Initial analysis suggests that the clay is a packing for 020. Initial analysis indicates that the thickness of the packing is related to the localised management of damp and or localised water inundation.
		020	
		021	
TT2	022	020	A dark compacted soil with fragments of artefacts comprising fragmented blue stoneware. 022 is located

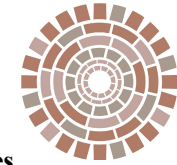
Figures



Figure 19: Showing the sondage with evidence of 020, 021, 022 and 023



Figure 20: Showing 021 in the foreground and to the right with 022 in the centre of the image



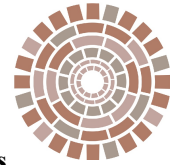
Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
		013	within the internal space of 020. Identified as an internal fill or deposit below the former Gladstone House or associated infrastructure or a later fill.
TT2	023	020 021 022	Identified as an iron sheeting that covers the central higher course of the brick footing. Initial analysis suggests this is a response to damp and or localised water inundation and associated with the internal mortar covering of 020 and the thickness of the clay packing 022. Additional analysis is required as part of the proposed salvage excavations.
TT1	024 025	010 011 025 013	024 is a packing composed of white sandstone sand, fragments of sandstone and early brick. 024 continues on the southwest-northeast axis of the brick footings associated with Gladstone House or associated infrastructure. It is likely that this material is a fill deposit used at the time of the 1950s demolition of Gladstone House when that portion of the brick footing was removed. 025 is the cut for 024 and most likely 011.

Figures



Figure 21: Showing 023 and 020 and 022. Shown is the iron capping of 020 and the internal mortar covering of the lower course of brick

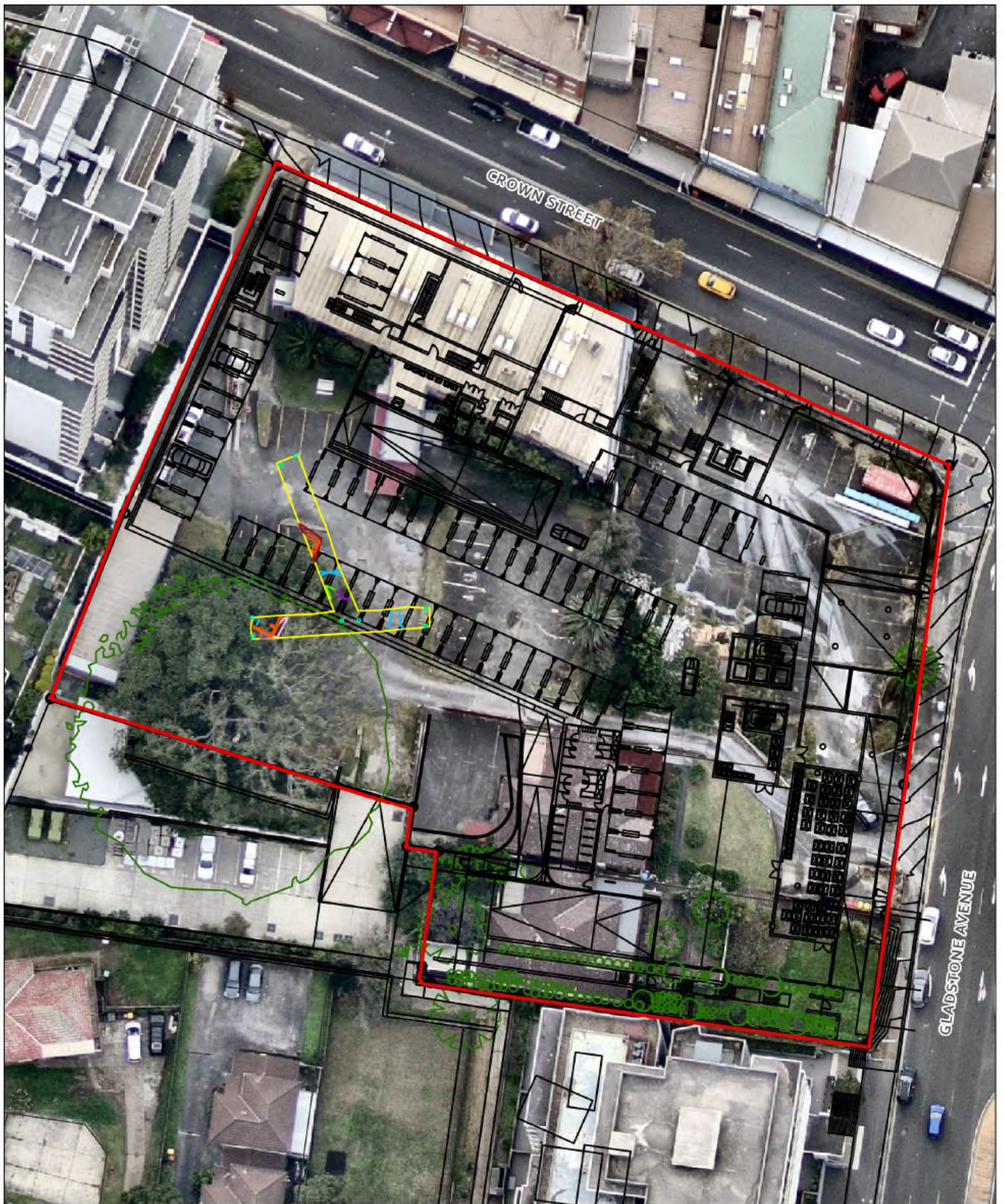




Test Trench	Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

Figures

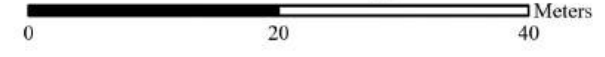
Figure 21: Showing 024 and 025 within context of 011



Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Pipe |  C024 |  Site Plan |
|  Brick Wall |  Stone Edge |  Tree/
landscaping |
|  Stone Triangle |  Pegs Placed |  Project Area |
|  Rubble |  Rubble Collapse |  Cadastre |
|  Metal Sheet |  Trench | |


 **DKGIS**
 Date: 25/06/2025



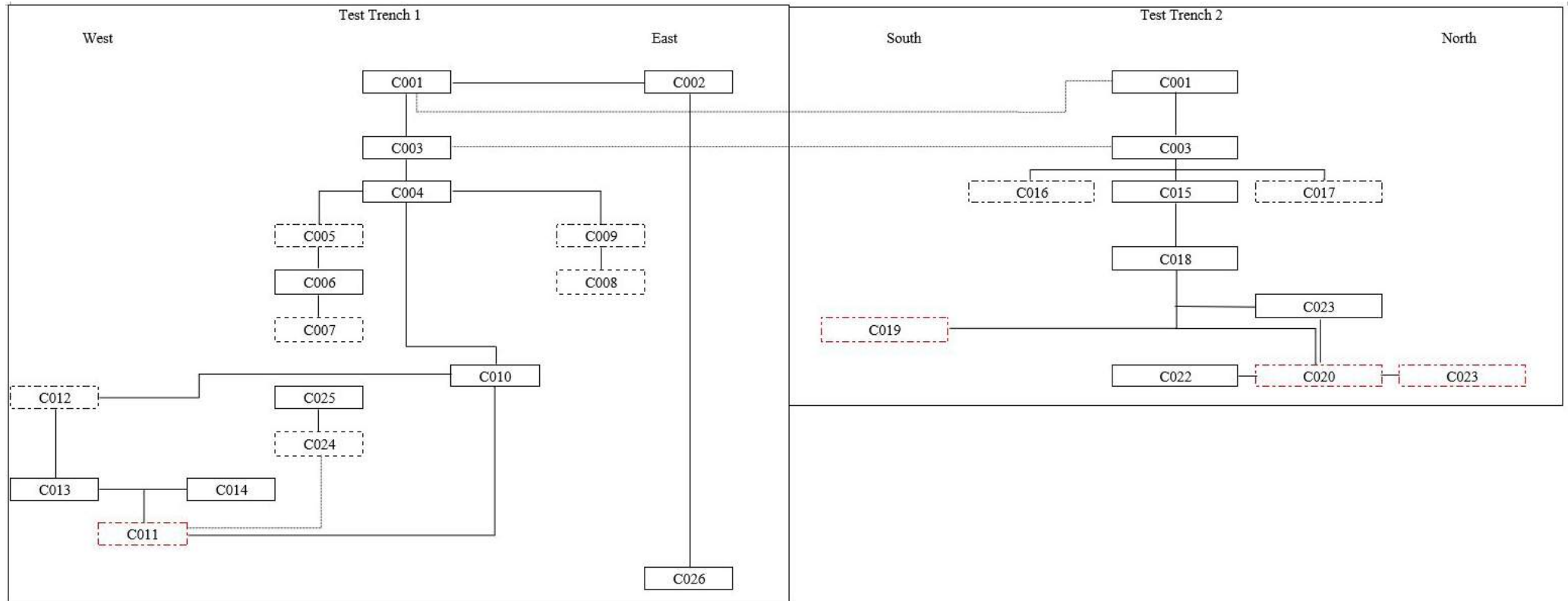
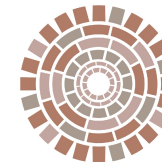
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

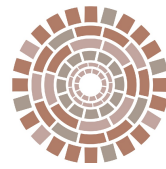


SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Figure23 Archaeology Identified and Base Plans

Figure 24: Harris Matrix





4.3. Artefactual material

Artefactual material was limited to blue transfer ware fragments and glass fragments identified within [C013], [C014] and [C022]. Diagnostic features were limited to confirmation that some blue stoneware fragments were from bowls, plates and/or small serving dishes. Most of the artefact identified within the artefact record had no makers marks or distinct features, patterns or distinctive manufacturing marks. The artefactual material was limited and whilst evident, very little could be gleaned from the assemblage. It is noted that the assemblages were recovered within either the likely historic contexts the walls of Gladstone House or associated structures [C013] and, [C022] and external contexts abutting the footings of the historic structure [C014]. It is considered that additional artefactual material would be evident within the contexts abovementioned.

Table 4: Recovered artefactual material (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage)



Figure 25: artefact assemblage from context 014 (external)



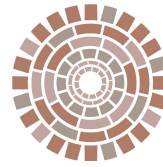
Figure 26: artefact assemblage from context 013



Figure 27: artefact assemblage from 022



Figure 28: artefact assemblage from context 013



5. RESPONSE TO RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following subsections provide a response to the research questions posed as part of the Archaeological Research Design (Appendix A)

- **What was identified at the site?/What kinds of features and deposits?/Where were the relics located?**

Relics associated with Gladstone House were identified within the western portion of TT1 and the central northern portion of TT2. Evidence identified as relics include brick footings, artefact bearing internal deposits/contexts and associated clay packing and cuts.

The sandstone and flint rough hewn surface associated with the structure(s) identified in TT2 has also been analysed as a relic/resource associated with the historic habitation of Gladstone House. The date of this surface could not be verified but likely nineteenth century.

Evidence of mid twentieth century and twenty first century redevelopment of the proposal area was also identified and not analysed as relics.

- **When were these features or deposits created? How are they phased against the site historical analysis?**

The brick footings identified as relics have been analysed as associated with Gladstone House constructed in the 1840s/1850s. The initial analysis of the individual bricks appear to be unique with the anchor markings were not identified in the 1986 Warwick Gammell The brickmakers of NSW book or online resources. As such the bricks used to create the footings for the structures identified appear to be locally made between 1830s and 1870s. Additional excavation and analysis is required to confirm the initial analysis.

- **What site formation processes have occurred/What happened at the site?**

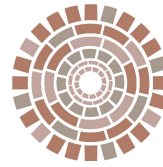
The test excavations identified broadly three phases that formed the site as seen in 2025:

- Gladstone House (1840s/1850s – 1950s)
- Demolition and levelling and stabilisation fill (1950s redevelopment of the proposal area)
- Carpark and utilities (Post 1950s to the twenty-first century subgrade, bitumen surface and water and sewer utilities).

The formation processes show occupation of Gladstone House (1840s/1850s-1950s) and the occupation of the proposal area as a carpark used for the medical building development which was constructed in the 1950s.

- **What contexts, phases, and activity areas are evident, and how are these demonstrated by the various excavation units (trench/square/context/feature)?**

The test excavations were limited to identifying the presence and/or absence of relics and artefact bearing deposits. Due to the limited nature of the excavations this question cannot be fully answered until salvage excavations have been undertaken. See above responses for limited available detail.



- **Compare the results with other relevant sites, related projects, and current research; how does the project fit into broader, regional frameworks and theoretical models if they exist?**

Wollongong was established as a rural agricultural and timber getting area with large estates established from 1815 onward. Despite the township of Wollongong declared in 1834 the western estates remained on the fringes of the fledgling town until the early nineteenth century. The proposal area is unique in the region as an Estate belonging to a member of the Osborne family a significant and prolific family instrumental to the colony and especially the Illawarra region.

Little historical archaeological research and excavation has been undertaken on the early estates west of the township of Wollongong, especially of a family that was instrumental in Wollongong and colonial politics. Land use alterations are vital in understanding how the region grew and developed and the use of Gladstone House by the Osborne family for almost 100 years could provide an insight to the development of the region from the earliest development of Wollongong until post-World War I.

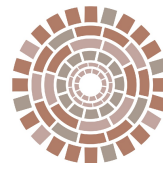
The archaeological relics and deposits identified in the test excavation support this assertion and additional excavation is required to realise the full potential and analysis of Gladstone House, a significant estate in the Wollongong and Illawarra area until the early-mid twentieth century.

- **Indicate how and/or why the subject site differs from other sites/ How does this site compare to others?**

The archaeological resources directly related to Gladstone House including foundations and bricks that have previously not been identified in the Illawarra and possibly NSW more broadly. It is likely that the materials used to construct Gladstone House are a local response to the initial development of Wollongong and the surrounding Estates. The proposal area might be able to provide additional information on the localised response to regional development in the colony that other sites within the Wollongong and Illawarra region have not been able to provide.

Additionally, the continued use of Gladstone House by the prominent Osborne family might be able to inform us of the social responses to change and advances in technology, planning and utilities. The longevity of the familial connection to the proposal area might also be able to provide evidence of social and economic decline and changes of the Osborne family within the artefactual record and potential variations and differences in the quality of residential upgrades.

Few properties within Wollongong and the Illawarra can provide such a broad range of answers from the earliest formal European occupation through to the mid twentieth century.



6. RE-ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the proposal area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits, features, relics or works are likely to be present within the proposal area. The following section is based on the analysis of the historical context, plans and previous archaeological excavations presented in Section 3 and Section 4.

Through an analysis of the historical context, the results of the site inspection and the summary of relevant archaeological assessments, a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the proposal area, these are presented in Table 6 below and in Figure 3.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a high degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the proposal area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a moderate degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the proposal area.
- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing it is unlikely that significant archaeologically resources relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the proposal area.

A summary of the 2023 assessment of archaeological potential is found in Table 5 below

Table 5: 2023 assessment of historical archaeological potential

Description	Probable feature(s)	Lot and DP	Construction date	Archaeological potential
Gladstone House	Foundations and underfloor deposits	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-moderate
Gladstone House	Well and cesspit	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-moderate
Gardens and fence lines	Gardens and fence lines	All	-	Low to nil

Based on the results of the test excavations it has been determined that the location of Gladstone House in the available historical plans and sales records was not accurate. Based on the test excavations Gladstone House was located approximately 15-20m to the west of the 1927 sales plan. The Test excavations identified the eastern northern and southern corners of either Gladstone House or a significant associated structure and external yard surfacing. As such the archaeological potential for the proposal area has been updated and outlined in Table 6 below:

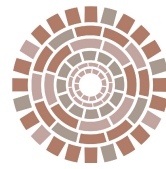
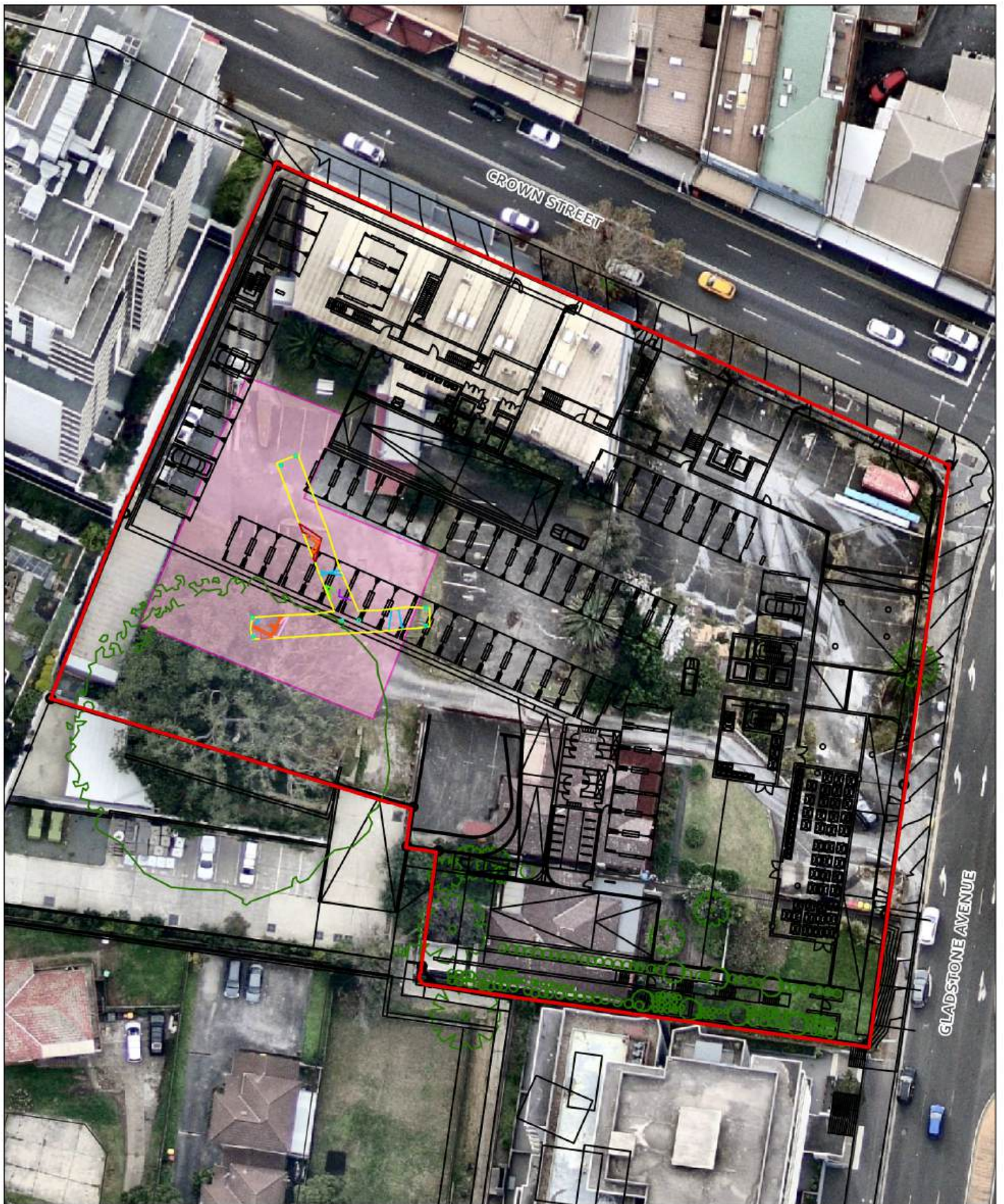


Table 6: 2025 assessment of historical archaeological potential

Description	Probable feature(s)	Lot and DP	Construction date	Archaeological potential
Gladstone House	Foundations and underfloor deposits	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	High
Gladstone House	External yard surfaces and deposits	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s-1927	High
Gladstone House	Well and cesspit	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low to nil
Gardens and fence lines	Gardens and fence lines	All	-	Low to nil



Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Pipe |  Stone Edge |  Tree/
landscaping |
|  Brick Wall |  Pegs Placed |  Project Area |
|  Stone Triangle |  Rubble Collapse |  Cadastre |
|  Rubble |  Trench |  High
Archaeological
Potential |
|  Metal Sheet |  Site Plan | |
|  C024 | | |

Figure 29 Area of High Archeological Potential

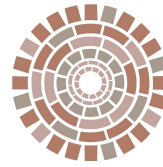
 **DKGIS**
Date: 25/06/2025

0 20 40 Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



7. RE-ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1. 2023 Assessment of Significance

The following section provides an overview of the existing statement of significance for the site and where the archaeological resources uncovered reach the threshold for significance at either the local or State level and can be considered a relic as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Sustainable Heritage 2023).

Wollongong was established as a rural agricultural and timber getting area with large estates established from 1815 onward. Despite the township of Wollongong declared in 1834 the western estates remained on the fringes of the fledgling town until the early nineteenth century. The study area is unique in the region as an Estate belonging to a member of the Osborne family a significant and prolific family instrumental to the colony and especially the Illawarra region.

If present, archaeological resources directly related to Gladstone House including foundations, underfloor deposits, cesspits and wells are likely to provide information about the Osborne family, the House itself and later occupation that cannot be gleaned by historic records. Archaeological evidence related to the rural and agricultural development of Wollongong and members of the Osborne family could be considered significant to Wollongong and the Illawarra region. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

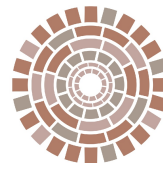
Associated infrastructure across the study area related to occupation from the nineteenth and twentieth century is unlikely to provide significant information that would be considered significant the development of Wollongong and the Illawarra region.

7.2. NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 19-26). Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that ‘a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential’ (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

In 2009 the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’ which considers a broader approach to archaeological significance rather than a focus on the research potential of an archaeological site only. It is noted that this archaeological significance assessment assesses the potential historical non-Aboriginal and the potential contact period archaeological potential for the proposal area.

The following significance assessment is based upon the broader questions detailed in the 2009 endorsed guidelines.



7.2.1. Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a given area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site.

Based on the test excavations there is high potential the remains of Gladstone House (built circa. 1850s) and associated archaeological deposits relating to nineteenth century domestic occupation. There is also moderate potential for associated garden and fence infrastructure.

The proposal area has the potential to provide hard evidence unavailable through other means to address issues such as early colonial occupation in Wollongong. Additionally, the proposal area has the potential to provide evidence of the continued occupation of Gladstone House from the nineteenth century to the alterations of function because of the installation of services and utilities. Additionally, the archaeological resources have the potential to provide information of the life of not only William Osborne – but his descendants.

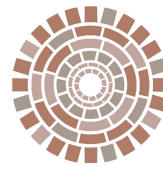
The archaeological relics identified are archaeological resource that meet the criterion at a local level. Any comparable resources identified during salvage excavations would meet this criterion at a local level. local level.

7.2.2. Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

The proposal area is likely to contain at the very least, archaeological material relating to the earliest phases of occupation by the Osborne family within the proposal area from circa 1850s – 1927. The archaeological resources and relics identified are associated with the main residence and adjoining external outdoor surfaces. Any additional archaeological resources within the internal structure might provide under-floor deposits with external features such as cesspits, and wells, might potentially be present.

The earliest phases of occupation is during a timeframe when a lack of rubbish collection often meant that any refuse was deposited within the site. Additionally, primary resources confirm that Gladstone House and the proposal area had not been integrated into the town water and sewage services and had not been electrified or hooked up to the local gas supply. This lack of infrastructure whilst not evident in the test excavation program might be evident in the salvage excavation. Any additional evidence on this might provide evidence that cannot be gleaned from other sites within Wollongong and the Illawarra which relates to the longevity of the familial connection to the proposal area. Evidence in the archaeological record might provide evidence of social and economic decline and changes of the Osborne family.

Although Estate properties were reasonably common within Wollongong and the State of NSW, very few archaeological investigations of rural estate properties have been undertaken within the former western fringes of Wollongong. Although not identifiable in the limited test excavations (undertaken to identify presence or absence only) archaeological resources identified in a salvage excavation could provide important information of Gladstone House – a House poorly recorded in the historic record and the lifeways



of the Osborne family and the changes of occupation through time that could not be found during historical research for the site.

The archaeological relics and resources identified in the test excavation meet this criterion at the local level.

Any additional archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House would meet this criterion at the local level.

7.2.3. Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

The evidence of the early bricks on site, with previously unknown makers marks (anchors marked individually and not ‘frogged’) meet this criterion at a local level. Additional excavations and research of salvaged brick materials would be required to fully understand the manufacturer and potentially a previously unknown brickmaker in the colony – potentially onsite.

7.2.4. Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

The test excavations identified footings of either Gladstone House or associated structures and possible external surfaces or stabilising fill for early historical surfaces/yard surfaces. As such, it has been identified that there is high potential for the proposal area to have additional archaeological resources and relics – associated with Gladstone House and associated mid to late nineteenth century occupation deposits attributed to the Osborne family.

Early colonial estates and houses on the western fringes of Wollongong have been subject to limited archaeological scrutiny. The test excavations have confirmed that relics and resources associated with Gladstone House are present. Additional salvage excavations are required to fully expose, record and analyse the resources to glean valuable insight into colonial life on the fringes of a remote coastal farming town in NSW – that no other site in the region has previously.

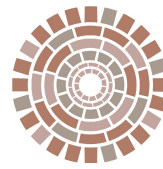
The archaeological resources uncovered in the test excavations meet this criterion at a local level. Any additional and associated relics and resources identified during salvage would meet this criterion at a local level.

7.2.5. Integrity of potential archaeological resources

The test excavations have confirmed that whilst there is limited truncation of the resources it appears that there is likely to be high integrity within the footprint of Gladstone House or the associated structure. Evidence from the analysis of the test excavations suggest there is limited archaeological integrity outside the footprint of Gladstone House due to the 1950s redevelopment and landform levelling and stabilisation.

7.2.6. Updated Statement of Significance

No changes have been made to the Statement of Significance developed in 2023.



8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Concluding statement

The series of test excavations identified relics and resources associated with Gladstone House which is identified as significant to the local Wollongong and Illawarra regions.

The analysis of the test excavation results has found that there is high potential that historical archaeological resources of Gladstone House and associated infrastructure, including yard surfaces.

The proposed redevelopment of the proposal area would impact the area of high archaeological potential across the proposal area.

8.2. Recommendation

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to the proposal requirements and the significance and research potential of archaeological resources within the proposal area. They are guided by the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the ESD principles with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.

Recommendation 1: Prepare an archaeological research design and excavation methodology (ARD & EM)

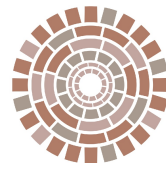
A historical archaeological salvage research design and excavation methodology should be prepared for the proposal area to support the salvage historical archaeological excavations of Gladstone House and associated archaeological resources.

An ARD&EM is an important prerequisite for any historical archaeological sub-surface investigation. In NSW all applications for a Section 140 Excavation Permit must be accompanied by a research design (see Recommendation 2).

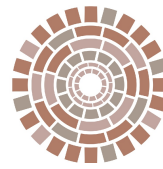
An ARD & EM should present a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework to ensure that, when the archaeological resources of the site are destroyed and/or uncovered and destroyed, their information content is preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge about the past. An ARD & EM should also outline the excavation methodology for the identification, recording, removal and post-excavation presentation of the findings.

Recommendation 2: Undertake historical archaeology excavations under a Section 140 Excavation Permit

Based on the results and analysis of the archaeological test excavations it is recommended that a program of salvage excavation is undertaken for historical archaeological relics associated with Gladstone House and associated resources. These excavations would be undertaken within an area of high archaeological potential with areas outside the area marked on Figure 29 would be undertaken. The redevelopment and demolition work in areas outside this area of high archaeological potential would be undertaken contemporarily with the s140 archaeological salvage works.



The archaeological programme will be undertaken within the parameters and conditions of a Section 140 Excavation permit issued under the NSW Heritage Act. The Section 140 excavation permit must be approved prior to the commencement of demolition works. The excavations must follow a methodology set out in an archaeological research design and excavation methodology.



9. SALVAGE EXCAVATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

9.1. Premise

A research design is an important prerequisite for an archaeological investigation. In NSW all applications for an Excavation Permit must be accompanied by an archaeological research design. This ARD&EM has been prepared to be part of the supporting documentation for an Excavation Permit application made under Section 140 of the Heritage Act.

A research design is a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework to ensure that, when the archaeological resources of the site are salvaged and/or destroyed by excavation, their information content is preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge about the past. An ARD aims to ensure that the excavation of an archaeological resource is managed in a way to recover information available through no other technique and disseminated to the public.

A fundamental requirement of an ARD is that the questions posed must be responsive to the nature of the archaeological evidence that is likely to be encountered. It is essential that the research design is adaptable and can be revised as the nature and extent of the resources within the site become better understood. With better understanding of the archaeological remains, more informed management of the remains can be undertaken.

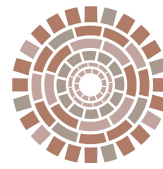
9.2. Research framework and historical themes

Archaeological investigation of any site or archaeological resource should consider physical evidence associated with the historical development and use of the area investigated within a broad thematic context as well as within a local and site-specific context

The development of the proposal area can be assessed in the context of the broader historic themes defined by the Heritage Council of NSW and the Australian Heritage Commission. The HHA states the following themes are relevant to the proposal area and locality (Table 7).

Table 7: NSW historic heritage themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme
Peopling Australia	Migration
	Agriculture
Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape
	Pastoralism
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure



Australian Theme	NSW Theme
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life
Marking the phases of life	Persons

9.3. Research questions

The proposed objectives and research questions for the historical archaeological salvage program have been developed with consideration of the results and analysis of the test excavations, the historic development, the heritage values and significance of potential archaeological resources and research potential of the likely archaeological resource. In order to achieve the above and the identified objectives, a series of broad and thematic / site-specific research questions have been established to guide the archaeological investigations. It is noted that some of these questions correlate to the questions posed for the test excavation ARD however, the questions posed in this ARD require additional information to be gleaned through salvage excavations.

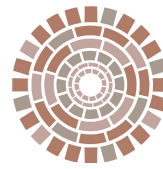
9.3.1. Broad questions

- What can the archaeological remains tell us about the extent of development in the proposal area compared to the documentary sources?
- How has the more modern development (1950s onward) affected the archaeological remains of the earlier phases?
 - Are the Gladstone House and Osborne phases of occupation easily identifiable as part of the site formation process.
- What insight does the artefact assemblage provide with regard to diet and changing socio-economic status through time of people living in the proposal area?
- How do the archaeological remains compare to sites of comparable age and scale within the Wollongong and Illawarra region?

9.3.2. Thematic site-specific questions

Table 8: Research questions by relevant NSW historic heritage themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Research question
Peopling Australia	Migration	Can the artefact assemblage be compared to different sites within the Wollongong and Illawarra area. Can the artefact assemblage be compared to other estates across NSW with prominent colonial individuals to determine the origins of the various occupants throughout the



Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Research question
		history of the proposal area
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Does the archaeological record contain any evidence which could indicate evidence of clay quarrying and brick making? Does the analysis of relics indicate a change in the socio-economic status over time?
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Does the artefact record and analysis of the relics indicate changing socio-economic status over time? Can the artefact record be attributed to the Osborne use of the proposal area?
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Can alterations of the residence be attributed to the Osborne family and can the quality of the alterations indicate a changing socio-economic status?

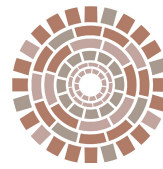
9.4. Excavation programme and methodology

One of the goals of the archaeological program is to expose, record and salvage as much of the Gladstone House and associated infrastructure as possible for dissemination to the local community. The test excavations undertaken in June 2025 identified archaeological resources and relics between 300mm and 600mm below the existing bitumen surface, subgrade and 1950s fill deposits. As such, and in accordance with best practice a programme of archaeological machine excavation would be undertaken to the depths archaeological relics and resources are identified. The mechanical excavation programme would result in more detailed manual investigation and recording of the entire area of high archaeological potential (Figure 29).

Based on the historic context and the results of the test excavations, no archaeological works would be undertaken within areas of low to nil archaeological potential.

The methodology for archaeological excavations in the areas of high potential is outlined below,

- Sustainable Heritage would work with the main contractor through the excavation process. Under the direction of the Sustainable Heritage Excavation Director(s), mechanical excavations would be undertaken by the contractor to remove the existing ground surfaces which includes the car park bitumen, concrete, subgrade and 1950s fill.
- Under the direction of the Sustainable Heritage Excavation Director(s), the modern fill will be mechanically removed by the main contractor with a machine operator who has undergone a heritage induction. All machine excavators would use a straight-edged mud bucket. The excavator machine would be between 5 and 8 tonne in size.

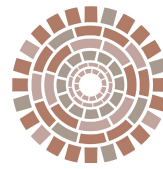


- All excavation would be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; the reduction of all occupational/natural deposits would be by stratigraphic unit. This would first be undertaken with the Sustainable Heritage Excavation Director(s) supervising a mechanical excavator to remove modern. Once modern fills have been removed by the machine operator and historical archaeological relics, structures, features or artefacts are identified, Sustainable Heritage staff would undertake manual excavation. Sustainable Heritage staff would establish their nature, extent and significance. All archaeological remains would be recorded.
- Excavation would be undertaken until the full extent and nature of the historical archaeological resource is exposed and recorded for analysis in accordance with best practice procedures.
- Each stratigraphic unit would be given a context number for the appropriate recording of the proposal area.
- All archaeological remains (whether a cut, fills, feature or relics etc.) would be defined, manually excavated, recorded and given either an appropriate feature or context number as outlined below:
 - All archaeological remains would be recorded on individual recording sheets.
 - All archaeological remains would be drawn to scale with scaled plan and section drawings.
 - A photographic record would be undertaken across the proposal area with a focus on all archaeological relics and features identified. All photographs associated with each context, cut, feature and/or relic would also be recorded on the corresponding record sheet.
 - A Harris matrix would be developed incorporating all context, cut, fill, feature, relic and surfaces identified and recorded.
 - All surfaces' contexts, cuts, fills, features and relics would be recorded by a surveyor providing accurate spatial and temporal data across the proposal area or 3D recorded by the Sustainable Heritage Excavation Director(s).
 - All recovered artefacts would be cleaned, bagged and archived according to the contexts from which they were recovered.

9.5. Artefact cataloguing, sampling strategy and storage

9.5.1. Protocol for conservations of artefacts

Any historical artefacts recovered from the excavation would be recorded as inclusions in specific contexts. The artefacts would be retrieved from the site, stored in labelled context boxes and analysed within six months of the completion of the historical salvage excavation. The analysis of the artefacts would include cleaning, cataloguing and photography where appropriate. The artefact catalogue and an analysis would be included in the post salvage excavation report. The artefacts would be lodged with an appropriate repository depending on the significance and conservation requirements of the artefacts recovered.



9.5.2. Post-excavation analysis

A simple digital archaeological database would be used to catalogue historical artefacts recovered. Artefact processing (sort into fabric / wash, brush or other cleaning / raw counts / labelled bagging / data entry) would be undertaken off-site, on completion of the excavation program.

All recovered artefacts from the proposal area would be catalogued with reference to the Guide to: The EAMC Archaeology Database (Penny Crook and Tim Murray). Where appropriate the artefact specialists would be engaged to analyse significant and/or complex artefact assemblages and where appropriate subject significant artefacts to materials conservation.

9.5.3. Collection management strategy

Historical artefact material recovered would be analysed and the results incorporated into the excavation report. The artefact material would be utilised to address the specified research questions. Different retention methods and processing depending on their information potential may be applied, with only significant diagnostic artefacts retained for complex artefact cataloguing and analysis.

If required, a materials conservator would be engaged to assist in preparing artefact processing and storage protocols and for advice on recovery of delicate remains.

Hazardous materials would be photographed (if relevant to the research methodology) and discarded appropriately in accordance with Health, Safety, Environment and Community guidelines.

Building materials would be recorded in accordance with the above methodology and catalogued and a small sample of items (especially bricks with anchor makers marks) would be kept for further analysis and the remaining items discarded.

Once the scope of the artefact collection is established and has been catalogued and recorded, a further discard policy may be developed with the intention of retaining only samples for the long-term storage and display. Following confirmation of the policy, the collection may be culled and the remainder prepared for long-term storage.

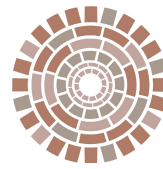
The Section 140 Excavation Permit Applicant would negotiate with relevant heritage groups (e.g. local historical society) to establish the preferred recipient of the permanent artefact collection regarding storage, conservation, curation and display of the collection.

9.5.4. Post excavation reporting

Following completion of the excavation program, the data collected from the works will be collated, analysed and synthesized for the purposes of reporting the results according to the requirements of the Section 140 Excavation Permit, and Heritage NSW guidelines and best practice.

Dependent on the findings of the excavation, the final archaeological report would include:

- The compiled results of the excavation area, and contexts or units encountered.
- A stratigraphic matrix and discussion of the site's phasing.



- GIS and CAD mapping where appropriate to illustrate the findings.
- A detailed description of the excavation results including discussion on phasing and possible land use.
- An artefact catalogue compiled on a commercially available computer database designed to reflect the research questions.
- A functional analysis of artefacts uncovered with reference to their provenance and pertinence to research questions.
- A synthesis of results to allow for comparison to other sites.
- Additional historical research to aid understanding of the archaeological evidence, if necessary.
- A detailed interpretation of the results addressing the research questions.
- Illustration of significant artefacts in photographic form, and a photographic archive of excavation in progress.
- A summary of the results would be incorporated into the report. The information would be analysed with consideration to the results and analysis of the historical archaeological excavations to establish a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the site.

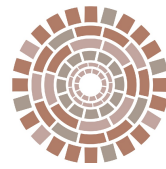
Copies of the excavation report would be lodged at appropriate research libraries and with Heritage NSW.

9.5.5. Interpretation

A public information and dissemination programme will be developed during the archaeological programme for the proposal area. Provision could be made for:

- Interpretive signage.
- Media releases.
- On-site archaeological info-shorts/recordings to be uploaded to the client's website and made available at the Wollongong City Libraries, the TLALC and local schools (if appropriate and practicable).
- Public open days (if practicable, safe and culturally appropriate).

Provision should be made for the interpretation of the archaeological resources of the proposal area. An interpretation strategy and Plan should be developed upon the completion of all archaeological investigations. The Interpretation strategy and plan should consider the results of the archaeological investigation of the proposal area and the history and cultural history of the site and broader Wollongong and Illawarra context.



APPENDIX A— HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND ARD&EM (SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE 2023)

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PREPARED FOR HERITAGE21

PREPARED BY SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

8 March 2023

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Document Information

Report to	Heritage 21
Project	2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW
Sustainable Heritage Project number	231005
Service required	Historical archaeological assessment

Document control

Version No.	Version type	Issue date	Approved by
1	Draft	7 March 2023	Joshua Madden
2	Final	8 March 2023	Joshua Madden

Copyright and Moral Rights

No part of this document may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means without prior permission from a representative of Sustainable Heritage. Sustainable Heritage reserves the right to use documents and materials produced for this project for future presentations or publications.

Disclaimer:

Sustainable Heritage has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant legislation and industry best practice. Sustainable Heritage accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the content of this report.

In the preparation of this report historical sources and other reference materials have been acknowledged. Reasonable effort has been made to acknowledge and obtain permission from the relevant copyright owners.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Contents

Document Information	1
Document control	1
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Project background	4
1.2 Assessment objectives	4
1.3 Methodology	5
1.4 Report structure	5
1.5 Limitations.....	5
2. Statutory context.....	8
2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation	8
2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.....	8
2.2 NSW State Legislation	8
2.2.1 Heritage Act 1977	8
2.2.2 State Heritage Register	8
2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	9
2.2.3 Relics Provisions	9
2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	9
2.3.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009	10
3. Historical context.....	12
3.1 Dharawal Country.....	12
3.2 The development of Wollongong	13
3.2.1 European exploration and early land grants.....	13
3.2.2 Establishment of Wollongong.....	14
3.3 The study area	15
3.3.1 Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family.....	15
3.3.2 Gladstone Estate	16
3.4 Study area historical themes	17
4. The study area	21
4.1 Site condition	21
5. Archaeological context.....	23
5.1 Summary of relevant archaeological investigations	23
5.2 Archaeological potential	24
6. Archaeological significance.....	27

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

6.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW.....	27
6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics.....	28
6.2.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E).....	28
6.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D).....	28
6.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C).....	29
6.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G).....	29
6.3 Integrity of potential archaeological resources.....	29
6.4 Summary statement of significance.....	30
7. Impact assessment.....	31
7.1 Proposed works.....	31
7.2 Assessment of impacts.....	31
7.3 Assessment against the ecologically sustainable development principles.....	31
7.3.1 Conservation and impacts.....	32
8. Conclusions and recommendations.....	34
8.1 Concluding statement.....	34
8.2 Recommendations.....	34
9. Historical archaeology research design and test excavation methodology.....	35
9.1 Test excavation archaeological research design.....	35
9.2 Test excavation methodology.....	36
9.2.1 Historical archaeological test excavation rationale.....	36
9.2.2 Excavation program and site recording methodology.....	36
10. References.....	39
Appendix 1.....	
Appendix 2.....	

1. Introduction

Sustainable Heritage has been engaged by Heritage21 (the client) on behalf of Level 33 (the proponent) to prepare an historical archaeological assessment (HAA) for the proposed redevelopment of 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong (the study area).

This HAA details the historical archaeological potential within study area. This report also provides the results of an assessment of impacts of the proposed redevelopment on the potential archaeological values. A series of recommendations to avoid impacts and where necessary, mitigation measures have been presented in Section 8.

Supporting documentation for a test excavation in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions - archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline have also been prepared (see Section 9)

1.1 Project background

The study area is located at 2 – 4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street within the city of Wollongong (lot 6 DP14480; Lot 7 DP661845; Lot 2 DP201949; SP16167) (see Figure 1). The proponent is proposing to redevelop the study area and construct an 18 storey mixed use building.

It is understood that a pre-DA meeting for the proposed redevelopment was held on 20 June 2022 where it was identified that an HAA which identifies the potential for relics would be required as part of the DA submission:

The Fig appears to be associated with a large dwelling visible in the 1938 aerials and demolished post 1955. Therefore an Assessment of Historic Archaeological Potential of the site is also required. A section 140 excavation permit and additional test excavation to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological potential of the site under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 may be required prior to any future development.

It is further understood that at the time of the DA lodgement a HAA had not been included with the submission:

The heritage report at 1.7 specifically states that it has not considered the Archaeology of the site, however the pre-lodgement notes requested an Assessment of Historic Archaeological Potential of the site. This is considered important as the application will be notified to Heritage NSW under Clause 5.10(7) of WLEP2009. A preliminary Strategy that anticipates appropriate locations within the proposed development should also be prepared.

This assessment has been prepared to meet these requirements.

1.2 Assessment objectives

The study area is within a complex cultural landscape with multiple heritage values, sites and potential archaeological sites. The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide a historical overview of the study area
- Outline previous sub-surface disturbances across the study area

- Determine the extent of the possible archaeological resources across the study area
- Assess the significance of the potential archaeological resources
- Determine the potential impact of proposed works on the historic archaeological resources against the Ecological Sustainable Development principles
- Provide recommendations based on the above objectives that adhere to legislative requirements.

1.3 Methodology

This HAA has been prepared in accordance with The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) (2013) and the best practice standards set out by the Heritage Council of NSW. Best practice standards and studies referenced in this report include:

- Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Council of NSW, 2009)
- Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, February 2020)
- Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions guidelines (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW September 2022)

1.4 Report structure

Table 1 Report structure

Tasks	Report Section
A summary of the project and the aims of the assessment	1
Summary of the relevant statutory context and heritage items within and adjacent to the works locations	2
Historical context of the study area and immediate surrounds	3
The results of a site inspection	4
The archaeological context of the study area including the archaeological potential	5
An assessment of archaeological significance	6
Impact assessment of proposed works on potential archaeological resources	7
Conclusions and recommendations	8
The historical archaeological research design and test excavation methodology	9

1.5 Limitations

This report has not considered the Aboriginal cultural heritage be it tangible or intangible of the study area and surrounds. It has been assumed that an assessment of Aboriginal cultural values and archaeology has been prepared by a specialist for the proponent.

No stakeholder engagement has been undertaken as part of the research and findings of this report.

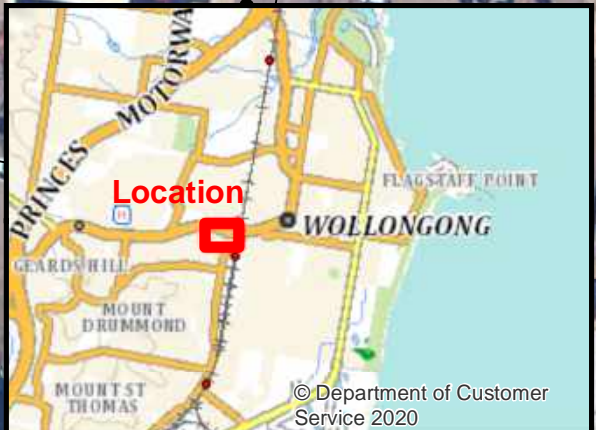
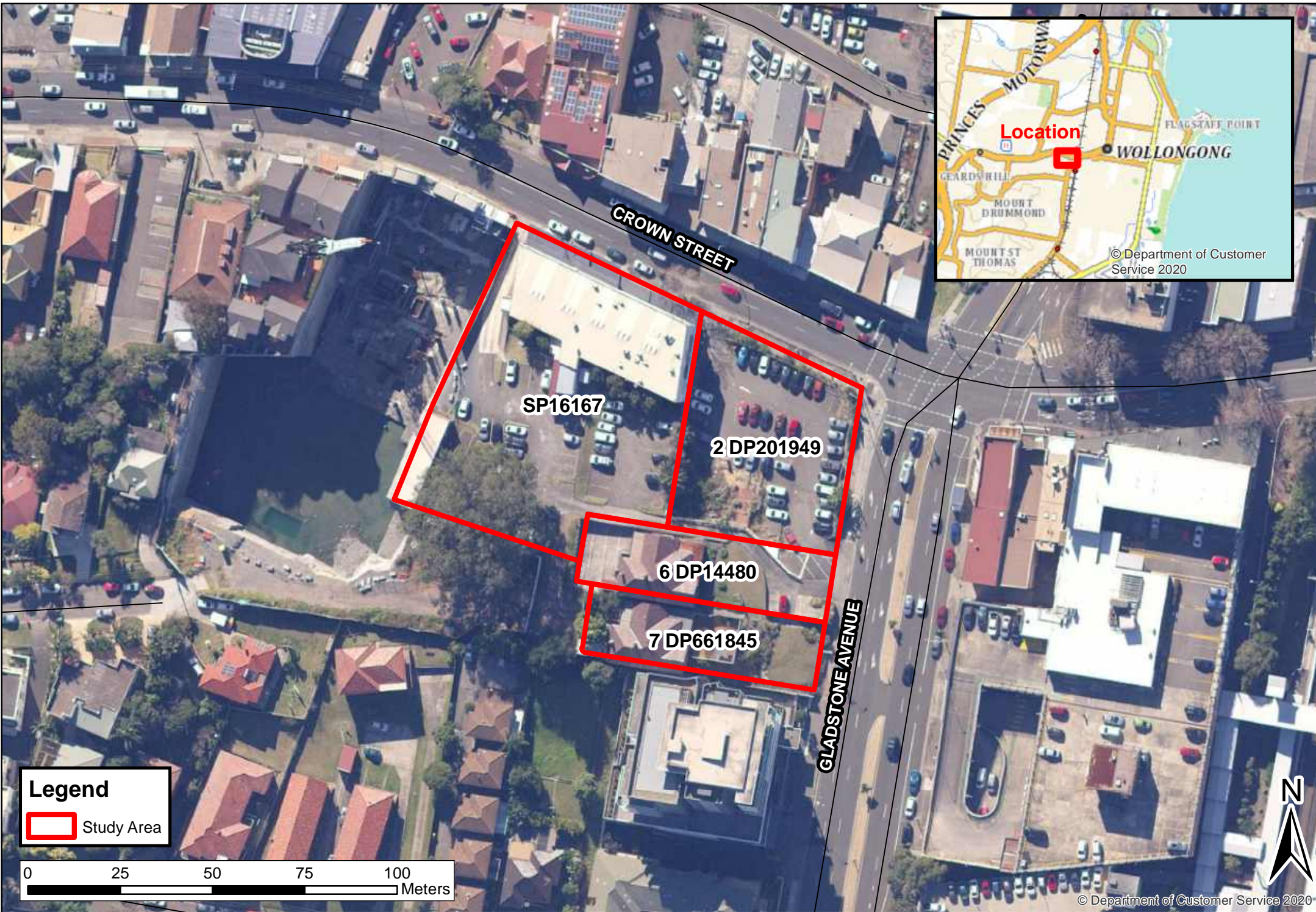
SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

This report is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

This report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion. However, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological resources will be in the study area. This is based on limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.



SP16167

2 DP201949

6 DP14480

7 DP661845

CROWN STREET

GLADSTONE AVENUE

Legend
Study Area

0 25 50 75 100 Meters



2. Statutory context

The following section provides a summary of the relevant legislative framework relating to the protection and management of historical archaeology and heritage in New South Wales. The management and conservation of historical heritage and archaeological sites is subject to a range of statutory provisions in the NSW state government legislation. In NSW non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage is afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act).

2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's fundamental piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework for the protection and management of national and important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. A referral under the EPBC Act that is approved by the Australian Heritage Council is required for works to an item registered on either of these lists to ensure that the item's significance is not impacted upon.

Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). These lists can be searched online via the Australian Heritage Database. The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal, and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.

No items on the CHL or NHL were identified within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2 NSW State Legislation

2.2.1 Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (the Act) is the primary Act for the management of environmental heritage in NSW. The Act affords automatic statutory protection to items of heritage significance that form part of the heritage record of NSW. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct".

2.2.2 State Heritage Register

The Act establishes the State Heritage Register (SHR) and includes provisions for Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work and archaeological relics (both on land and underwater within the limits of the State). It also requires each government agency to maintain a 'Heritage and Conservation Register'.

To assist in the management of the State's environmental heritage, the Act distinguishes between assets of State and local significance:

- State significance refers to significance to the State in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

- Local significance refers to significance to an area in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) identifies places and objects of importance to the whole of NSW. The study area and adjacent items listed under the Heritage Act are found in Table 2 and Figure 2 below:

Table 2 SHR items within and adjacent to the study area

SHR listing number	Item name	Address	Approx. distance from study area(m)
01289	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Illawarra Railway, Wollongong 2500	100m
00836	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	Darling Street & Loftus Street	150m

2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977 requires government agencies to establish and maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that identifies all assets of environmental heritage that it owns or occupies. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s.170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) which is accessed through the Heritage Management System which is managed by Heritage NSW.

Government agencies are required to provide the NSW Heritage Council notice of any intention to remove an asset from a Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. Proposals to alter, demolish, transfer ownership and/or cease to occupy assets of State significance must be referred to the NSW Heritage Council through Heritage NSW.

No items on s170 heritage registers were identified across the study area.

2.2.3 Relics Provisions

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 includes provisions for archaeological relics. Section 4(1) of the Act (as amended 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that

(a) related to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local significance.

Section 139 of the Act prevents the excavation or disturbance of land known or with the potential to contain archaeological relics, except in accordance with a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council (in accordance with Section 141 of the Act) or in accordance with the Exception to Section 139 of the Act guidelines. The relics provision applies to all archaeological relics not included on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) regulates land-use planning and assessment for NSW. The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

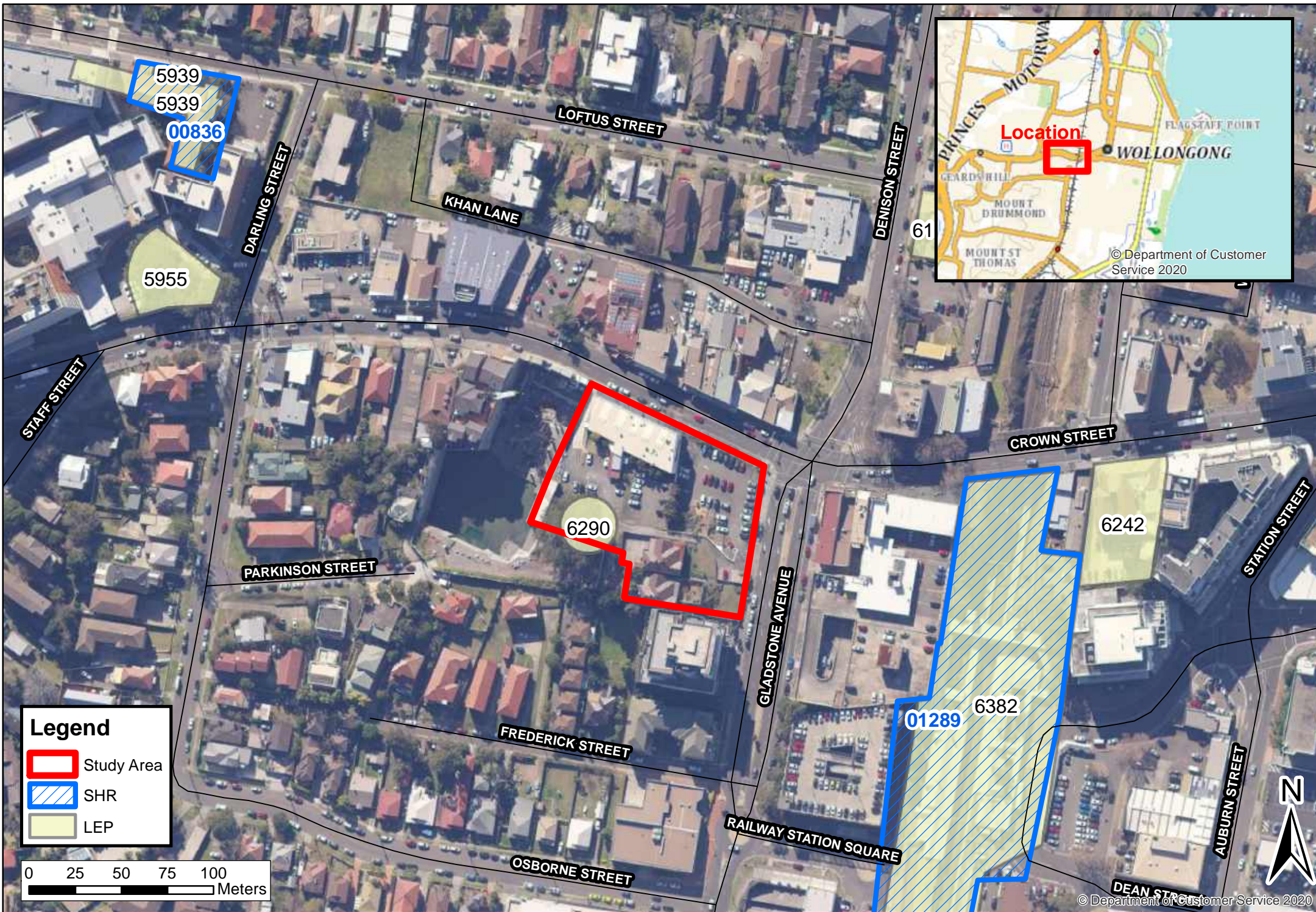
assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

2.3.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009

Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that identifies and conserves historical heritage items and Aboriginal objects. These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within the Wollongong City Council LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP. The location of listed items in relation to the study area under Schedule 5 of the LEP are outlined in Table 3 and Figure 2 below.

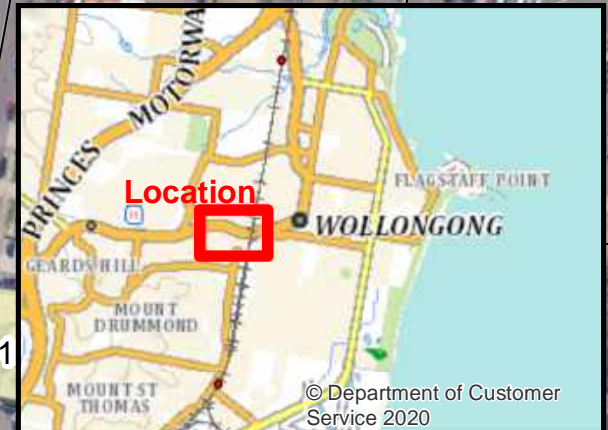
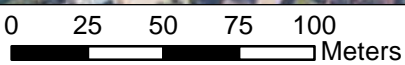
Table 3 LEP items within and adjacent to the study area

LEP listing number	Item name	Address	Distance from study area(m)
6290	Moreton Bay Fig	363 – 373 Crown Street	Within
6382	Wollongong Railway Station Group	Lot 1 Railway Station Square	100m
5939	Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m
5939	Group of Fig trees	348 – 352 Crown Street	150m



Legend

- Study Area
- SHR
- LEP



3. Historical context

The purpose of an historical context is to understand the development of the study area from first European settlement to the present day using primary archival and secondary sources. This evidence defines the physical elements that have existed across the study area which may have left traces or relics subsurface as an archaeological profile. It also determines those events that may have acted to preserve or remove that evidence. Therefore, this section is the basis for defining the scope and integrity of the archaeological profile, its cultural significance and the strategies required to manage any potential archaeological resources.

This analysis provides a context or regional perspective of the place of the study area within the development of the town of Wollongong with a focus on historical development of the study area. This evidence is presented as a narrative as follows:

- Dharawal Country
- The development of Wollongong
 - European exploration and early land grants
 - Establishment of Wollongong
- The study area
 - Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family
 - Gladstone Estate

3.1 Dharawal Country

The Wollongong area is the traditional country of the Dharawal. The Dharawal boundaries have been identified as stretching from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River and, inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow 2010:34). The coastal plains and escarpment around Wollongong were inhabited by the Wodi Wodi, a tribe/sub-group of Dharawal (Tindale 1940, Tindale 1974). Other named groups of the Dharawal are thought to include the Gweagal, Norongerraga, Illawarra, Tagary, Wandeanega, Wodi Wodi and Ory-ang-ora (Tindale 1974). Dharawal people distinguished themselves as Fresh Water, Bitter Water or Saltwater depending on where their traditional lands were within the wider language boundary; the inland hills and valleys, the plateaus and swamps or the coastal plains respectively (DEC, NSW, 2005:6).

Archaeological evidence indicates that Aboriginal people have been in this area for at least 17,000 years. Sites at places such as Burrill Lake and Bass Point provide some of the earliest evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the south coast of NSW. Archaeological sites of Aboriginal occupation and activity are found throughout the area the majority being sandstone shelters with art, deposits and axe grinding grooves (Niche 2015).

The Dharawal appear to have been a highly mobile group who regularly communicated, moved, traded and participated in ceremonies across Country and neighbouring Countries. Recorded pathways include the Princes Highway Route, Maryla Pass, Kangaroo River, Bulli Pass, the Bong Bong route and Cordeaux River (DEC, 2005). It is most likely that family groups or clans would 'intermingle and interact along both physical and social boundaries' rather than be strictly confined to the 'tribal' borders that were defined

by European anthropologists (Organ 1990). Early ethnographic accounts suggest a largely dispersed population of Aboriginal people living in the Illawarra region, with higher population numbers around Lake Illawarra.

The environment of the Illawarra Region provided many advantages for the Dharawal. It afforded an excellent vantage point that was surrounded on three sides by water. There was access to four beaches, two lagoons (Tom Thumb and Coomaditchie) and one lake (Lake Illawarra). These circumstances created the conditions for an economy based on marine sources. There were plentiful terrestrial resources that would have been utilised by Aboriginal peoples for food as well as to fulfil social and cultural needs.

The importance of the environment is reflected in the Dreamings and lore. For example, Dharawal accounts of the formation of the modern coastline include the story of Oola-boola-woo, the West Wind. He punished five of his six daughters by blowing them out to sea to form the Five Islands, while the last of his daughters sat and sulked on the mountains to the west, where she turned to stone and became Mount Kembla (Kass, 2010).

The first land grants within the Illawarra from 1816 signified the first displacement of Dharawal Country with food resources reduced through land clearance for European farming and grazing practices (Organ & Speechley 1997). Early accounts of Wollongong suggest that from the 1850s Dharawal camping and hunting became concentrated along the coast as European farming and settlement pushed the Dharawal to the fringes of their country (Department of Environment and Conservation 2005, p.25). Other camps were known to be further inland during the post-contact period.

There are no records of large-scale armed resistance from the Aboriginal people of the Illawarra against Europeans, but small-scale resistance did occur. Although there is only one registered massacre within Dharawal Country with Colonisers killing at least six Dharawal men and possibly women (Minnamurra River, South Coast; 10 October 1818) (Colonial Frontier Massacres in Australia, 1788-1930), it is likely that there were more massacres and resistance skirmishes. Although conflict was sure to have been extensive there were congenial relationships between the early European settlers and the Dharawal. Henry Osborne and his family, who settled along Marshall Mount Creek in 1831, are said to have had good relations with a local Aboriginal family that lived nearby '*as it was their custom to camp opposite where the school now stands*' (Organ 1990).

Although the Dharawal, like many Traditional Custodians of what we now know as Australia, were impacted by warfare, disease, dispossession and, the Colonial and Federal institutionalised removal of children from Country; Culture and connection to Country was never lost and continues today. All culture is fluid and changes through time and, the Dharawal have continued to shape the Illawarra from Deep time to the present.

3.2 The development of Wollongong

3.2.1 European exploration and early land grants

Early European exploration of the Illawarra commenced in 1796, with Bass and Flinders noting the Port Kembla and Lake Illawarra area during their navigational voyages along the south coast. Overland exploration into the region began in the early 1810s when cedar-getters began clearing timber in the area with the first load of cedar shipped from the Illawarra as early as 1812 (Kass, 2010).

The Illawarra Escarpment prevented overland transport into the area until 1815 when Dr Charles Throsby – a former naval surgeon – drove a herd of cattle from Liverpool. By employing Aboriginal guides Throsby

was shown an existing Aboriginal trail down Bulli Mountain to gain access and would end up erecting a stockyard and hut near what is now the corner of Harbour and Smith Streets, Wollongong (Osbourne 2000). John Oxley soon followed Throsby to the area, both of whom illegally squatted whilst pasturing their cattle (Dowd 1977).

In 1821, Throsby's stockman's hut became the first of five land grants in the area the other four being made to other landlords running cattle on their lands with a few stockmen present (Dowd 1977). However, settlement in the Illawarra region continued to be hampered by the poor overland access routes. The primary transport route to and from Wollongong remained the small harbour at the coastal edge of the Wollongong settlement. In 1826 a military garrison was established at Wollongong with the barracks completed in 1830. By 1832 the garrison had moved, and the barracks was used by the mounted police (Jervis 1942).

3.2.2 Establishment of Wollongong

In 1834 the town of Wollongong was gazetted which included the formalisation of a harbour at Belmore Basin. During the 1830s the town and surrounding areas continued to grow at a slow but steady rate and boasted a number of hotels, a courthouse and a post office. An impetus for the growth of the region was the construction of what is now Bulli Pass by a large convict labour force between 1835 and 1836 (Kass 2010). The road opened the overland access to Sydney and Campbelltown. Records show that the depression of the 1840s severely impacted the Wollongong region with many inhabitants leaving the area. The 1841 census listed a total of 659 houses in Illawarra with the population of 2,999 across Northern Illawarra, Wollongong and those areas around Dapto and Lake Illawarra (K&T Henderson 1983).

After the decline in the Wollongong population in the 1840s the population steadily increased post-depression and on 28 February 1859 the Wollongong Municipality was proclaimed (Kass 2010), which funded public works including the metalling of Crown Street for a cost of £1,370 (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015). Crown Street would become and remain the commercial hub of Wollongong and was the main thoroughfare linking the harbour at the east to the residential areas to the west. It was at this time that dairying became the most prominent industry in the region (Jervis 1942). As the number of small dairy farms in the Illawarra and surrounding regions increased the South Coast and West Camden Co-operative society was formed in 1881. The society was set up to market dairy products in the South Coast without the need for commercial agents (Kass 2010). The dairy industry continued to grow in the region with the support of numerous co-operatives. In 1900 the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company was formed by the dairy farmers in and around Wollongong and Kiama (Hagan and Wells 1997). Dairying would continue to play a significant role in the region well into the Twentieth Century and it wasn't until after World War One the number of dairy farms decreased as dairies amalgamated (Kass 2010).

Coal seams throughout the escarpment were first recorded in 1797 however, they were only first examined by geologist Reverend W.B Clark in 1839. The Australian Agricultural Company had a government mandate to monopolise the mining of coal in the colony until 1848. The monopoly would hinder the mining of coal in the escarpment until 1849 when James Shoobert opened a small mine at Mount Keira (Kass 2010; OHM Consultants 2006). Between 1849 and 1900 twelve mines would open and employ up to 2,300 men and boys. During this time the height of production would reach up to 1.26 million tonnes per year.

During the 1860s a number of kerosene extraction plants were erected on the edges of Wollongong, the largest situated besides American Creek. This led to the first gas being supplied to Wollongong – from the gas plant situated at what is now Corrimal Street – in 1865. The town continued to grow and by the mid to late nineteenth century, Wollongong boasted a new courthouse, a School of Arts, the National School,

numerous commercial banks and in 1862 a telegraph line was connected to Sydney (Jervis 1942). The growth of the new mining industry facilitated faster growth and the harbour was expanded in the late 1860s. As the mining industry grew so did the Illawarra region with other heavy industries moving to Wollongong due to the availability of coal (Kass 2010).

By 1872 there were 85 businesses recorded in Greville's Official Post Office Directory for NSW operating in Wollongong with more than half operating out of an address on Crown Street (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Most businesses people operating out of Crown Street identified themselves as storekeepers and surprisingly bootmakers. Other common professions included bakers, blacksmith, butchers, drapers, saddlers, and wheelwrights (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Commercial development of the town centre was coupled with the growth of residential development in the area from the 1870s onwards. Many of the original grants which comprised large city blocks of land, particularly along Crown Street, would be subdivided at this time into smaller allotments for housing.

The introduction of gas to Wollongong in the 1860s would lead to the introduction of gas street lighting throughout the town in 1883 (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015, Kass 2010). Issues with the water supply in Wollongong were addressed soon after in 1884 by linking Wollongong and Port Kembla to Cordeaux Dam. The amending of the water supply was supported by the installation of kerb and guttering along Crown Street, Corrimal Street and Harbour Street during the 1880s. The 1880s saw the continued population growth of Wollongong and in 1884 the Municipal Council purchased the site of the old Public School and shortly afterwards erected its Town Hall and constructed a new Court House (Biosis Pty Ltd 2015).

To prove that the Illawarra region had become important to the state of NSW the government rail line reached the area in 1886 and by 1888 the continuous single line between Wollongong and Sydney was completed (OHM Consultants 2006). The rail line made the region more accessible and facilitated the growth in regional markets to the Illawarra and Wollongong. The government line was also utilised by the numerous mines transporting coal from private lines to the government line on to Wollongong Harbour and by 1900 out of Port Kembla.

3.3 The study area

3.3.1 Dr. John Osborne and the Osborne family

Born in 1791 in County Tyrone, Ireland Dr. John Osborne arrived in Sydney as superintendent on the ship Lanark in 1825. Osborne had previously served in the Royal Navy and saw active service during the Napoleonic Wars. Upon the declaration of peace however, he left the Navy and acted in the capacity of surgeon superintendent on various trips to and from Australia.

In 1831 Dr. John Osborne was given a land grant of 640 acres on the western edges of the fledgling township of Wollongong, in the region Illawarra. Osborne would originally name the Estate 'Glen Glosch' and then later renamed 'Tarder Hill'. The study area is located within the original land grant to Osborne.

Despite being granted the land in 1831 Dr. John Osborne travelled back to Strabane in Ireland. He would eventually return with his wife, six children and at least 11 other members of the Osborne family in 1836. Upon arriving in Sydney, Osborne his wife Mary Clarke and their six children moved to Glen Glosch where they lived in a cottage he built. The cottage stood in the location of what is now the Wollongong Railway Station. The Osborne's would move from the cottage to their two storied residence – Tarder Hill – which was located on the site of what is now the Wollongong Hospital.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Dr. John Osborne passed away at Tarder Hill in 1850 with his wife Mary Clarke surviving him by eight years. Osborne left part of his Estate to his sons William and Alick who would divide it. Alick named his half Mangerton. William would call his part 'Garden Vale' which would end up being known as 'Gladstone'. The study area is located within that part of the original Glen Glesh Estate that would eventually be owned by William Osbourne and named Gladstone Estate (see Crown Plan in Figure 3 and Parish Map in Figure 4).

3.3.2 Gladstone Estate

Frederick William Osborne aka. 'William' was born in Strabane, Ireland in 1791. Upon the death of his father John Osborne her inherited part of the family estate granted to John in 1831. The pre-1903 Certificate of Title states that the land of William in the Municipality of Wollongong, County of Camden included One acre, three roods, twenty-two and one fifth perches.

Plate 1 Frederick William Osborne Certificate of Title (study area in purple)



After World War I the township of Wollongong underwent a large population boom. By 1921 much of the original Osbourne 640-acre Land Grant was being subdivided and sold off (see Plate 2). However, the Gladstone House Estate remained in the family until 1927 when Gladstone House and the immediate property was subdivided and sold (see Figure 5).

Plate 2 1921 subdivision plan of part of the original Osborne Land Grant (study area in red)

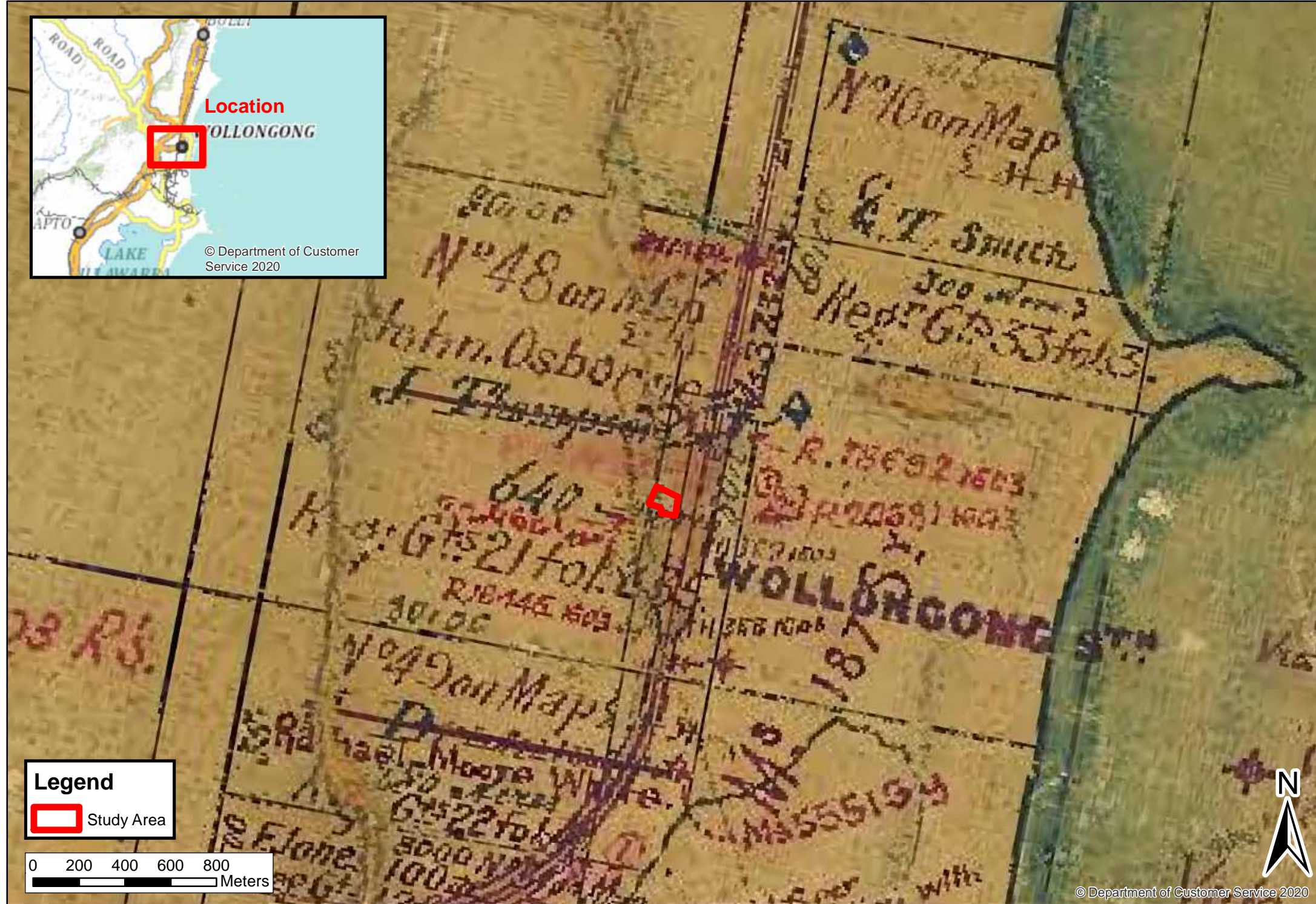


3.4 Study area historical themes

The development of the study area can be assessed in the context of the broader historic themes defined by the Heritage Council of NSW and the Australian Heritage Commission. The HHA states the following themes are relevant to the study area and locality (Table 5).

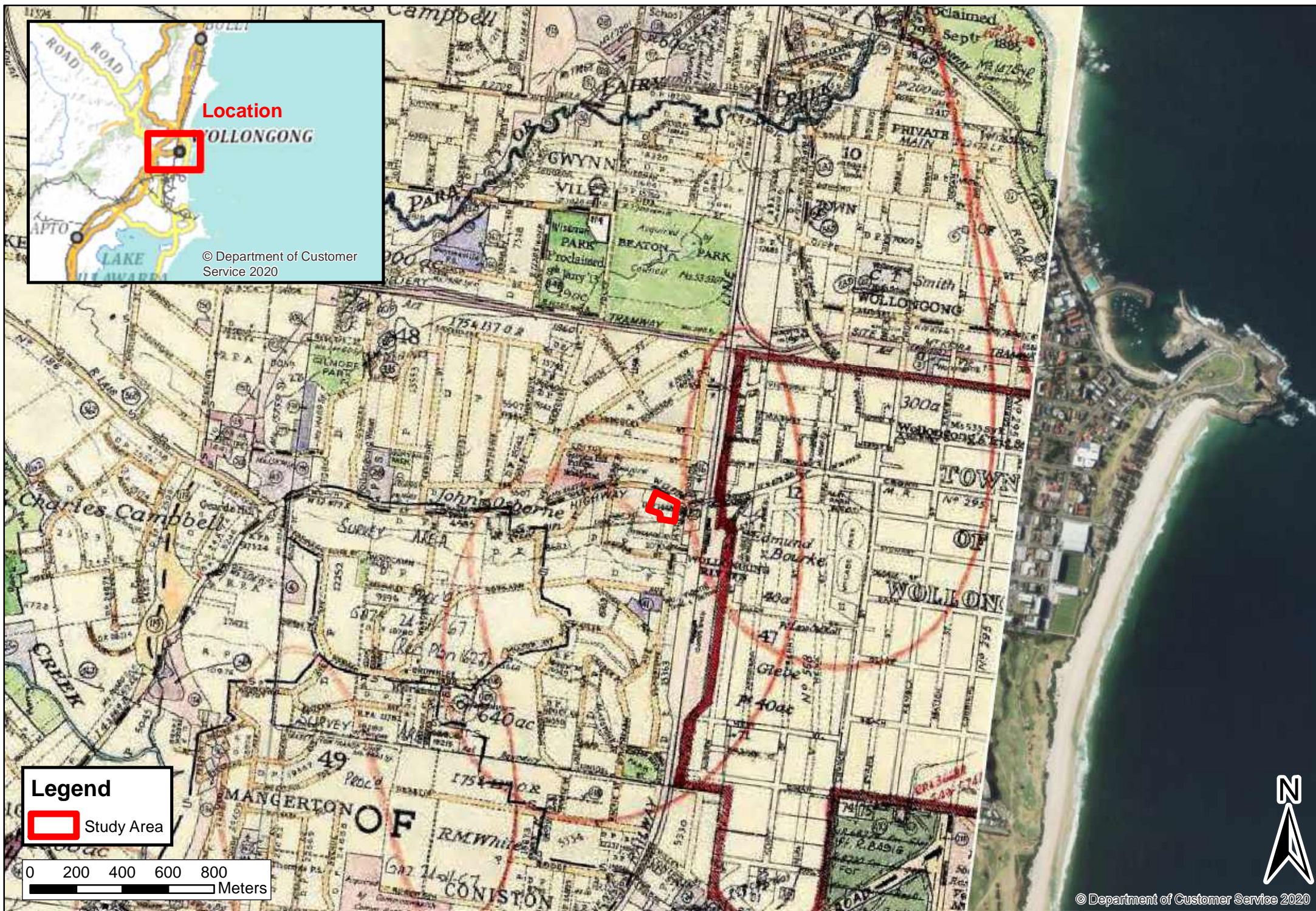
Table 5 historical themes

Australian theme	NSW theme
Peopling Australia	Migration
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture
	Environment – cultural landscape
	Pastoralism
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Domestic life
Marking the phases of life	Persons



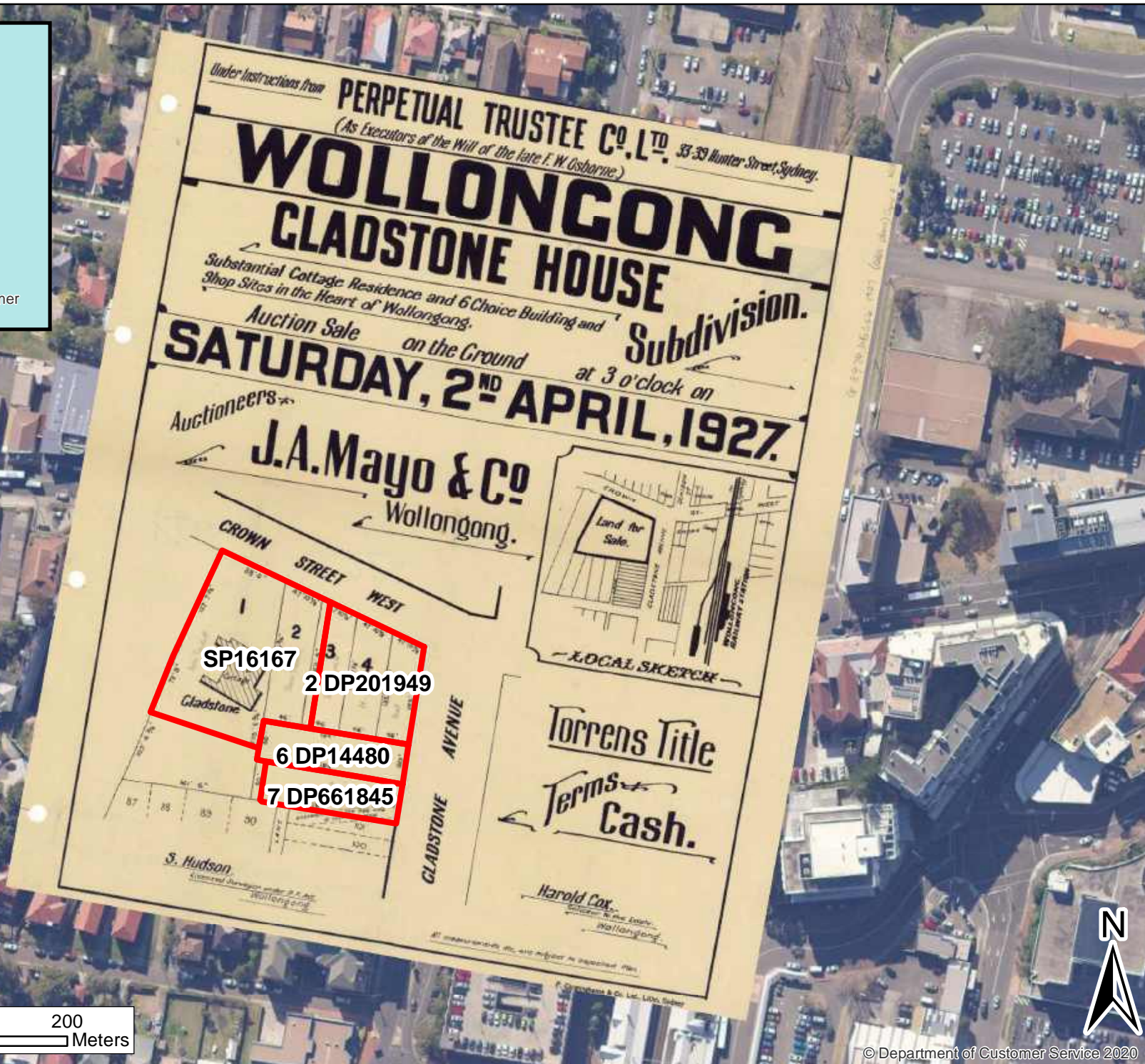
Legend
Study Area


0 200 400 600 800
Meters



Legend
Study Area

0 200 400 600 800
Meters



Legend
 Study Area



4. The study area

This section discusses the nature and extent of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area through an analysis of the historical information (Section 3), the development and use of the study area and an inspection of the current conditions of the site. Both observed and documented evidence are utilised to gain an understanding of any disturbance that could impact on the integrity of the archaeological profiles.

4.1 Site condition

The study area is comprised of an existing two storey strata building that is currently used as an office space (Plate 3). The building has a third basement level which is accessed from the rear of the building (Plate 4). The study area includes a public carpark (Plate 5) within Lot 2 DP201949 with driveway access from both Crown Street and Gladstone Avenue and is the location of two former structures built in which have since been demolished. Two adjacent and stepped carparks (1/SP16167) are accessed by a driveway to the rear of the existing building on 1/SP16167 and one from Gladstone Avenue in Lot 6 DP14480 and Lot 2 DP201949 (Plates 6 and 7). The 1950s garages remain in 1/SP16167 and so to the heritage listed Fig Tree (Plates 8). The study area also retains the residences at 2 and 4 Gladstone Avenue (Lot 7 DP/661845 and Lot 6 DP14480 respectively) which appear to be relatively unaltered since their construction in circa 1930s.

The study area has been subject to isolated landscaping, landform modifications and grading and raising of the original landforms. Numerous services installed no earlier than the late 1920s and the 1950s are evident across the study area which would have included isolated trenching across the study area.



Plate 3: view of the existing commercial building



Plate 4: view of the basement access at the rear of the commercial building

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management



Plate 5: view of the carpark at the corner of Crown Street and Gladstone Avenue



Plate 6: showing the two stepped carparks at the rear of the commercial building



Plate 7: view of the driveway on Gladstone Avenue into the stepped carparks



Plate 8: view of the heritage listed fig tree within the upper carpark

5. Archaeological context

5.1 Summary of relevant archaeological investigations

The purpose of this section is to synthesise available and relevant information from previous historical archaeology investigations and excavations within the vicinity of the study area. The aim is to provide a foundation for the assessment of archaeological potential by understanding the extent of preservation in relation to various phases of occupation. The phases of occupation includes the demolition of the resources to be investigated in relation to twentieth century redevelopment. A broad range of examples have been utilised for this section with a focus on early to mid-nineteenth century sites across Wollongong including:

- 15-19 Crown Street Wollongong Excavation Report. Biosis 2022. Report for Traders in Purple.
- 31 Crown Street & 16 Burelli Street, Wollongong NSW: Final archaeological report. Biosis, 2016. Report for Nicolas Daoud & Co Pty Ltd.
- 32-34 Church Street, Wollongong, NSW, Report on test-excavations in advance of proposed redevelopment. Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd, 2010. Report for PNA Developments Pty Ltd.
- 47-51 Crown Street, Wollongong Archaeological investigation report. Biosis, 2014. Report for PSR Crown Investments.

The results of previous archaeological investigations suggests that considerable commercial archaeological resources constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century remain largely intact and in-situ where; the structures were demolished, and the site was commercially redeveloped in the early twentieth century. Conversely, the results of excavations investigating the presence of the earliest subdivision residences in the centre of Wollongong found that, where these residences were replaced by mid twentieth century residential buildings, no archaeological resources were retained. This suggests that, in the centre of Wollongong, later twentieth century redevelopment was more destructive than redevelopment works undertaken in the early twentieth century. Additionally, the results also suggest that more robust nineteenth century structures are more likely to survive later redevelopment than smaller scale residential structures.

Archaeological excavations investigating the presence of robust brick and stone structures built in the early to mid-nineteenth century found evidence of intact archaeological resources. As such, it can be asserted that where robust structures were demolished and the site was redeveloped for residential purposes in the mid twentieth century, archaeological resources are likely to remain intact.

During the early to late-nineteenth century the rural fringes of Wollongong (now west of the rail line) was dotted with estates and rural houses. Archaeological investigations in the area suggest that where early to mid-nineteenth century estates have been impacted by residential redevelopment there is high potential for in-situ resources to remain. However, where significant landform modifications and substantial residential and commercial redevelopment has occurred there is minor to moderate potential for resources to be present, dependent upon depth of resources.

5.2 Archaeological potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood that an area may contain physical evidence related to earlier phases of occupation, activity and/or development. Physical evidence is often identified in the form of structural remains and footings, occupation deposits, artefacts and/or features. These archaeological remains are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information not otherwise available.

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits, features, relics or works are likely to be present within the study area. The following section is based on the analysis of the historical context, plans and previous archaeological excavations presented in Section 3 and Section 4.

Through an analysis of the historical context, the results of the site inspection and the summary of relevant archaeological assessments, a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 6 below and in Figure 3.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a high degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing there is a moderate degree of certainty that significant archaeologically remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context presented within this report in the item listing it is unlikely that significant archaeologically resources relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

An analysis of a review of both primary and secondary sources from the late nineteenth century and early to mid-nineteenth century has found that the only substantial structure within the study area was Gladstone House. It wasn't until after the subdivision and sale of the property in 1927 that additional structures were constructed (2 and 4 Gladstone Avenue residences). Gladstone House remained until sold in the 1950s when the existing commercial building was constructed and the Gladstone carpark and the two now demolished buildings were constructed.

Based on the analysis of evidence, it is likely that additional significant structures within the study area would have been confined to a well and outhouse. Other evidence would likely have been associated with gardens and fence lines.

A summary of archaeological potential is outlined in Table 6 below and Figure 6.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE




archaeology and heritage management

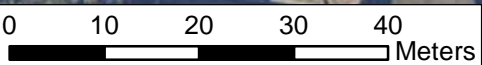
Table 6 Assessment of archaeological potential

Description	Probable feature(s)	Lot and DP	Construction date	Archaeological potential
Gladstone House	Foundations and underfloor deposits	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-Moderate
Gladstone House	Well and cesspit	1/SP16167	Circa. 1850s	Low-Moderate
Gardens and fence lines	Gardens and fence lines	All	-	Low to nil



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Moderate to Low Potential
-  Low to Nil Potential



6. Archaeological significance

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a place is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined.

The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 (the Burra Charter) defines cultural significance as meaning ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social value for past, present or future generations’ (Article 1.2). The Burra Charter was written to explain the basic principles and procedures that should be followed when managing important places. Cultural significance is defined as being present in the ‘fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The fabric of a place refers to its physical material and can include built elements, sub surface remains and natural material (Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013).

The significance of Aboriginal sites within the study area has not been undertaken as part of this report. It has been assumed that Aboriginal cultural values and archaeology has been assessed in another report by an appropriate specialist.

6.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW

The NSW Heritage Manual (1996) published by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, outlines the process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The manual provides a set of specific criteria and guidelines for assessing the significance of an item.

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. An item has local heritage significance when it is important to the local area. An item has state heritage significance when it is important in NSW.

The seven criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council as an assessment format within NSW are outlined below:

- Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.
- Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments

6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 19-26). Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that *'a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential* (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

In 2009 the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' which considers a broader approach to archaeological significance rather than a focus on the research potential of an archaeological site only. It is noted that this archaeological significance assessment assesses the potential historical non-Aboriginal and the potential contact period archaeological potential for the study area.

The following significance assessment is based upon the broader questions detailed in the 2009 endorsed guidelines.

6.2.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)

An assessment of archaeological research potential is focused on what information archaeological evidence can tell us about the study area, significant individuals associated with the study area, the region and/or the State that cannot already be gleaned from histories, historical accounts, images and/or existing structures.

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site.

As identified in Section 5.2 there is moderate potential for the remains of Gladstone House (built circa. 1850s) and associated archaeological deposits relating to nineteenth century domestic occupation. There is also low to nil potential for associated garden and fence infrastructure.

The study area has the potential to provide hard evidence unavailable through other means to address issues such as early colonial occupation in Wollongong. Additionally, the study area has the potential to provide evidence of the continued occupation of Gladstone House from the nineteenth century to the alterations of function because of the installation of services and utilities. Additionally, the archaeological resources have the potential to provide information of the life of not only William Osborne – a member of a family considered important to the colonial development of the region.

If evidence of the above is identified within the study area the resources would have archaeological resource potential at a local level.

6.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

The study area is likely to contain at the very least, archaeological material relating to the earliest phases of occupation by the Osborne family within the study area from circa 1850s – 1927. These archaeological resources could be associated with the main residence including under-floor deposits, cesspits, and wells. This is during a timeframe when a lack of rubbish collection often meant that any refuse was deposited

within the site. Additionally, primary resources confirm that Gladstone house and the study area had not been integrated into the town water and sewage services and had not been electrified or hooked up to the local gas supply.

Although Estate properties were reasonably common within Wollongong and the State of NSW, very few archaeological investigations of rural estate properties have been undertaken within the former western fringes of Wollongong. Additionally, the study area was owned and occupied by a member of the Osborne family – a significant colonial family in NSW. If present, archaeological resources could provide important information of Gladstone House – a House poorly recorded in the historic record and the lifeways of the Osborne family and the changes of occupation through time that could not be found during historical research for the site. As such, archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House including wells and cesspits could meet this criterion at the local level. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

6.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

Currently, with the inter-connected potential archaeological resources within SP16167, assessing the aesthetic and / or technical significance of any potential archaeological resources is difficult to determine with any certainty. This would need to be addressed if / when archaeological remains are identified.

6.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

There is moderate potential for the study area – specifically 1/SP16167 – to contain archaeological remains of Gladstone House and associated mid to late nineteenth century occupation deposits. Early colonial estates and houses on the western fringes of Wollongong have been subject to limited archaeological scrutiny. If the remains have survived the mid-twentieth century redevelopment of the study area, then the archaeological resources could afford valuable insight into colonial life on the fringes of a remote coastal farming town in NSW. The site formation processes may also indicate responses to environmental management in a rural coastal setting including responses to construction on slope landforms. If present, the archaeological resources may meet this criterion at a local level.

6.3 Integrity of potential archaeological resources

Previous archaeological excavations within the Wollongong area have found that much of the early historic development and phases of occupation are evident subsurface, where redevelopment has been minimal. Additionally, where commercial redevelopment has occurred in the mid to late twentieth century there is likely limited potential for significant archaeological resources to remain.

The current assessment has found that modern development and alterations across the study area are likely to have had significant impacts to those areas of the study area where archaeological resources of high archaeological research potential have not been identified. Conversely, where minimal landform modifications and redevelopment has occurred, evidence of substantial structures such as brick and/or stone structures is likely. The integrity of these archaeological resources is likely to be variable.

This assessment has found that much of the historic phases of occupation associated with Gladstone House only are likely to contain moderate levels of integrity in partially truncated form. Areas of the study area not directly associated with Gladstone House in 1/SP16167 are unlikely to be present and as such integrity is identified as nil.

6.4 Summary statement of significance

Wollongong was established as a rural agricultural and timber getting area with large estates established from 1815 onward. Despite the township of Wollongong declared in 1834 the western estates remained on the fringes of the fledgling town until the early nineteenth century. The study area is unique in the region as an Estate belonging to a member of the Osborne family a significant and prolific family instrumental to the colony and especially the Illawarra region.

If present, archaeological resources directly related to Gladstone House including foundations, underfloor deposits, cesspits and wells are likely to provide information about the Osborne family, the House itself and later occupation that cannot be gleaned by historic records. Archaeological evidence related to the rural and agricultural development of Wollongong and members of the Osborne family could be considered significant to Wollongong and the Illawarra region. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

Associated infrastructure across the study area related to occupation from the nineteenth and twentieth century is unlikely to provide significant information that would be considered significant the development of Wollongong and the Illawarra region.

7. Impact assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to assess the likely impacts the proposed works would have on the potential archaeological resources across the study area. In accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Statements of Heritage Impact, this section addresses the potential impact of the proposed works on the potential archaeological remains.

7.1 Proposed works

It is understood that the proponent is proposing to demolish the existing structures, utilities and infrastructure on the property. The proposal includes the development of a new 18 storey mixed use development building, associated infrastructure and services, and new underground basement parking. A full sets of DA plans are provided in Appendix 1. The proposed one basement level does not extend into the area of low-moderate potential for Gladstone House. The proposed works would involve the removal of the existing ground surface and bulk excavations across the study area.

7.2 Assessment of impacts

An assessment of impacts of the proposed works on the potential archaeological remains – directly associated with Gladstone House – which hold heritage significance within the study area has been undertaken. The proposal would involve excavation and landform modifications which would remove any potential archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House.

7.3 Assessment against the ecologically sustainable development principles

The concept of Environmental Sustainability Development (ESD) has been a paradigm since the 1980s with sustainable development (the primarily international concept to which Australia prescribes the term ESD) first described by the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1987. ESD integrates economic, environmental, cultural, and social objectives in future and long-term development strategies to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland 1987). This is to be undertaken whilst ensuring that the natural environment can provide sufficient resources for future generations (Godden et al, 2019).

Objectives of the Heritage Act 1977 include, in part, the promotion of an understanding of the State's heritage, the encouragement of the conservation of the State's heritage and the promotion of adaptive reuse of items of heritage significance (P1.3). In 2009 the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW) published the *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* guide. The document guides specialists and developers in relation to ESD and Aboriginal cultural heritage. Additionally, The International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Australia published a guide to heritage and sustainability in 2019 *Heritage and Sustainability 1: Built Heritage*. Although neither document focuses on ESD in relation to historical archaeology, the basis of these documents has been utilised and the below provides an overview of ESD and its application to historical archaeology and the current proposal.

The two documents state that governing authorities and planning guides need to balance tensions between development and environment protection – including heritage. It is also noted that consent to destroy and/or harm heritage is not necessarily inconsistent with the objectives of the ESD principles as

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

economic and heritage considerations are part of the decision-making process (DECCW, 2009). Government agencies and planning guides must therefore promote the responsible interaction with the environment in an environmentally sustainable way using those principles and practices. ESD involves the principles of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principal:

The principle of Intergenerational Equity

The principle ensures that development allows for the preservation of natural resources and the broader environment (including heritage) for the benefit of future generations (Venn, 2019). The Intergenerational Equity (IE) principle also sets out guides to ensure the current generation and future generations can enjoy the same quality of life including access to resources, food, environmental richness, and cultural freedoms (OEH, 2011).

In relation to historical archaeology, IE can be considered in relation to cumulative impacts to archaeological resources that have archaeological research potential identified as significant to either the local area, the State and/or the Nation. Where it is considered that a specific archaeological resource with research potential is increasingly rare within the given area, fewer opportunities remain for future generations to experience those archaeological resources in-situ. Information about rarity and representativeness, integrity, research potential, and significance of relics proposed to be impacted or destroyed are relevant to the consideration of IE. The value of retention in-situ and the immediate and future social benefit of removal and effective community engagement and interpretation must also be considered.

The Precautionary Principle

Precautionary Principle (PP) states that *where threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation* (Rio Declaration, 1992). When applying PP to historical archaeology, development and economic decision making should be guided by, where practicable, avoidance when irreversible damage to significance and archaeological research potential is proposed with an assessment of risk-weighted consequences of various options (DECC, 2009).

7.3.1 Conservation and impacts

The proposal which includes both demolition of existing services and infrastructure and the construction of an 18-storey mixed used development building will directly harm and destroy any remaining archaeological resources of and associated with Gladstone House. The degree of harm is likely to be complete. The consequence of the harm to the significance and the archaeological research potential would, if no archaeological and interpretive management measures are put in place, likewise be absolute.

Avoidance of potential archaeological resources allows for future generations to uncover and record such evidence of past lifeways. However, existing archaeological excavation and recording techniques can record relics with point-cloud technology to the nearest millimetre and when combined with other survey and 3D-image recording techniques, a site can be viewed in relation to its location and form in perpetuity – digitally. Where archaeological recording, data management and interpretation are collaboratively employed early in a project, the methodical removal of historical archaeological resources can provide a positive heritage outcome with respect to both IE and PP. However, to ensure that the ESD principles are met with respect to historical archaeology, confirmation of the presence of archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House is required – through archaeological test excavations. If the

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

archaeological potential is realised and resources associated with Gladstone House are identified during test excavations – comprehensive excavations and recording could be required.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 Concluding statement

The study area is part of an original 640acre land grant to Dr. John Osborne a leading figure of the Osborne family identified as a prominent family in the colony during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Upon his death in 1850 the study area was passed to his son William who would build Gladstone House within 1/SP16167. A prominent family in Wollongong and the Illawarra, the Estate and House would remain in the family until 1927 when the estate was subdivided and sold.

The analysis of the result of historical research of both primary and secondary sources has found that there is low-moderate potential that historical archaeological resources of and associated with Gladstone House survived the 1950s redevelopment of the study area. If present, the resources have the potential to provide evidence related to the Osborne family and the rural development of Wollongong and the Illawarra that cannot be gleaned from other sources. As such, any potential archaeological resources would be of local significance.

The proposed demolition of existing infrastructure and the construction of an 18-storey mixed use building would destroy any potential surviving evidence of Gladstone House and associated domestic use in 1/SP16167. If evidence of Gladstone House survive within the study area measures to ensure that future generations have access to the information in perpetuity should be implemented.

8.2 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to the proposal requirements and the significance and research potential of archaeological resources within the study area. They are guided by the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the ESD principles with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.

Recommendation 1: historical archaeology test excavations

A program of historical archaeology test excavations should be undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline.

The test excavation program would be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remain and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. A research design has been prepared in Section 9 below.

Recommendation 2: heritage interpretation

A heritage interpretation plan (HIP) which addresses the heritage of the study area through Deep Time to the present should be prepared. The HIP should be prepared alongside detailed design to ensure an integrated approach to heritage and development. The HIP should provision for the excavation of relics and artefacts.

9. Historical archaeology research design and test excavation methodology

9.1 Test excavation archaeological research design

A research design is an important prerequisite for an archaeological test excavation. This ARD has been prepared to be part of the supporting documentation for an archaeological test excavation of the study area in accordance with the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* guide. The guide sets out the requirements for undertaking test excavation of relics of local heritage significance, relying on exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 (exception 2(d)), published in the NSW Gazette on 18 February 2022 (the order). Exception 2(d) provides an exception from the requirement to hold an excavation permit for:

Any disturbance or excavation of land for archaeological test excavation of relics of local heritage significance completed in accordance with the guideline Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation (published by Heritage NSW)

A test excavation research design is a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework to ensure that, when archaeological resources of a site are uncovered archaeologically, their information content is recorded and analysed with any future investigation, excavation and/or management developed based on re-assessed significance, research potential and integrity. This ARD aims to ensure:

- that the excavation of the study area focuses on the identification of the presence and/or absence of potential archaeological resources associated with Gladstone House
- that the significance, research potential and integrity of any identified archaeological resources are re-assessed
- ensure future management of any identified archaeological resources is appropriate for the reassessed significance and research potential

A fundamental requirement of a test excavation ARD and is the framework for the investigation and identifies questions which will be addressed based on the results of test excavation. The intention of the research design is to understand if important substantive research questions can be addressed in the future. The below outlines the required research questions of a test excavation ARD:

- What was identified at the site? What kinds of features and deposits?
- When were these features or deposits created? How are they phased against the site historical analysis?
- What site formation processes have occurred?
- What happened at the site?
- How does this site compare to others?
- What contexts, phases, and activity areas are evident, and how are these demonstrated by the various excavation units (trench/square/context/feature)?

- Where were the relics located?
- Compare the results with other relevant sites, related projects, and current research; how does the project fit into broader, regional frameworks and theoretical models if they exist?
- Indicate how and/or why the subject site differs from other sites?

9.2 Test excavation methodology

The following excavation methodology (EM) supports the recommendation for test excavations in accordance with the exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 (exception 2(d)). The HAIA and TEARD have outlined the historical occupation, associated archaeological potential and aims of the proposed archaeological programme.

The test excavation methodology includes the excavation of two (2) historical archaeological test trenches across the historical location of Gladstone House measuring 20metres by 2metres (Figure 4). The methodology has been developed to allow for the identification of archaeological resources related to the use of the House by William Osborne, his descendants and post 1927 use only, which have been identified as possibly containing significance to the area of Wollongong and the Illawarra.

9.2.1 Historical archaeological test excavation rationale

The archaeological test excavation methodology has been prepared to identify the primary Phases of occupation associated with the domestic use of Gladstone House to determine if future archaeological excavation management is required prior to the redevelopment of the study area. The aim of the historical archaeological test excavations is to:

- Identify and record archaeological relics, remains, features and artefacts identified as being of local significance.
- Determine the presence of domestic use of Gladstone House associated with the Osborne family and later occupation.
- Ensure project design considers the in-situ conservation of any intact archaeological resources significant to Wollongong and the wider Illawarra area.
- Inform future archaeological investigations (if required).

9.2.2 Excavation program and site recording methodology

The 2 trenches would initially be undertaken mechanically by a combination of an approximately 7.5-12-ton excavator. The excavator would be fitted with flat edge buckets of varying size to be used in response and appropriate to the archaeology. The modern fill material will be mechanically removed which would be always supervised and managed by the Primary Excavation Directors – Joshua Madden. Upon the identification of archaeological relics, remains, features, landform alterations and artefacts identified with the occupation and domestic use of Gladstone House, manual excavations would commence. All excavations would be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; no reduction of occupational/natural deposits would be removed unless required to determine form and significance.

- All deposits including modern use and fill and archaeological resources would be recorded.

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management





- Each stratigraphic unit, feature, relic etc would be given a context number for the appropriate recording of the study area.
- All archaeological resources (whether a cut, fills, feature or relics etc) would be defined, manually excavated, recorded and given either an appropriate feature or context number as outlined below:
 - All archaeological remains would be recorded on individual recording sheets and electronically.
 - All archaeological remains would be drawn to scale with scaled plan and section drawings. This would be supplemented by survey recordings for each archaeological context, feature and resource to ensure accurate spatial and temporal recording.
 - A photographic record would be undertaken across the study area. All photographs associated with each context, cut, feature and/or relic would also be recorded on the corresponding record sheet and electronically.
 - A Harris matrix would be developed incorporating all context, cut, fill, feature, relic and surfaces identified and recorded.
 - All recovered artefacts would be cleaned, bagged and archived according to the contexts from which they were recovered.
- Where practicable, additional spatial, temporal and 3D recording would be undertaken to record significant archaeological resources.

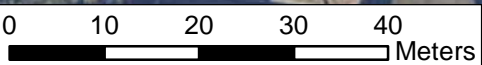
If relics are found, notification of the relic's location under section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977 is required, as noted in general condition (h). If the test excavation identifies that further archaeological work is required, e.g. a salvage excavation, then a section 140 excavation permit may be necessary.

If the archaeological test excavation meets the requirements of exception 2(d), a short document outlining the results and the reasoning behind the requirement for no further works would be required.



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Trenches
-  Moderate to Low Potential
-  Low to Nil Potential



GLADSTONE AVENUE



10. References

- Attenbrow, Valerie (2010), *Sydney's Aboriginal past: investigating the archaeological and historical records*, 2nd ed, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney
- Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Council of NSW, 2009)
- Biosis, 2014. 47-51 Crown Street, Wollongong Archaeological investigation report. Report for PSR Crown Investments.
- Biosis, 2016. 31 Crown Street & 16 Burelli Street, Wollongong NSW: Final archaeological report. Report for Nicolas Daoud & Co Pty Ltd.
- Biosis 2022. 15-19 Crown Street Wollongong Excavation Report. Report for Traders in Purple.
- Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW (DEC) (2005) *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970*, Hurstville, NSW, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)
- Dowd., B. (1977). The first five land grantees and their grants in the Illawarra. Wollongong: Illawarra Historical Society.
- Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd, 2010. 32-34 Church Street, Wollongong, NSW, Report on test-excavations in advance of proposed redevelopment. Report for PNA Developments Pty Ltd.
- Jervis, J 1942, 'Illawarra: A Century of History', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 65–107; 129–56; 193–248; 273–302; 353-374
- Kass, T. (2010). *A Thematic History of the City of Wollongong Final Report*. Wollongong, NSW: Wollongong City Council.
- Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, February 2020)
- Niche (2015) *Hill 60 Reserve, Port Kembla NSW Conservation Management Plan- Supplementary Report*. An unpublished report for Wollongong City Council.
- Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage (Version 2) (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011)
- Organ M. (2005). *The Story of the Illawarra Stockade: Station Military Regiments & Convict Discipline 1816-44*, (webpage) Last viewed 7/8/2019 at <https://documents.uow.edu.au/~morgan/stockade.htm>
- Organ, M & Speechley, C 1997, *Illawarra Aborigines - An Introductory History*, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW
- 'Osborne, John (1791–1850)', *People Australia*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/osborne-john-29348/text36379>, accessed 3 March 2023. <https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/osborne-john-29348>
- Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation (Heritage NSW, 2022)
- Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions guidelines (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW September 2022)

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) (2013)

Tindale, Norman B. (1940), *Map showing the distribution of the Aboriginal tribes of Australia*, Govt. Photolithograph, Adelaide viewed 2 August 2019 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230054338>

Tindale, Norman Barnett (1974) *Tribal boundaries in Aboriginal Australia*, Australian national university Press, Canberra.

Willets, Jen. John Osborne R.N. Convict Ship Surgeon-Superintendent.
https://www.freesettlerorfelon.com/john_osborne_surgeon.html

Government Gazettes and Newspaper articles

New South Wales Government Gazette, No. 19. 27 Sept, 1918. 4755

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/227331448?browse=ndp%3Abrowse%2Ftitle%2FG%2Ftitle%2F526%2F1918%2F09%2F27%2Fissue%2F2304412%2Fpage%2F13944806%2Farticle%2F227331448>

New South Wales. South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus. Friday 10 1938. Page 8.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/141733167?browse=ndp%3Abrowse%2Ftitle%2FS%2Ftitle%2F691%2F1938%2F06%2F10%2Fpage%2F15469589%2Farticle%2F141733167>

New South Wales. The Sydney Mail. Wednesday March 20 1935. Page 23: Pioneer Families.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166108658>

New South Wales. South Coast Times Wollongong Argus. Friday 23 September 1927. Page 11.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142845671?searchTerm=%5BWollongong%5D%20AND%20%20%22Gladstone%22>

New South Wales. Illawarra Mercury. Friday 7 October 1927. Page 2

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/135890101>

National Library of Australia digitised item. MAP G8974.W6G46 1927 (Copy 1) copy

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1999379866/view>

Unknown *WOLLONGONG - Residences - Gladstone*.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/235177306?keyword=%22Wollongong%22%20AND%20%22Gladstone%22>

Colonial Frontier Massacres, <https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres/map.php>

Crown Plans and Parish Maps

Doc:CP 18446-1603 P. Rev:29-Nov-2012. NSW LRS Office of the Registrar-General. Source: DirectInfo. Accessed 21 February 2023

Doc:CP 00001-0075. Rev:29-Nov-2012. NSW LRS Office of the Registrar-General. Source: DirectInfo. Accessed 21 February 2023

NSW LRS HLRV. Parish of Wollongong (11). 2011-08-12. Accessed 21 February 2023

Title searches

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 6/14480. Source: DirectInfo Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 1/SP16167. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 2/201949. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH: Folio – 7/661845. Source: DirectInfo.
Accessed 21 February 2023

Certificates of Title

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 4042 Fol: 130

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 2742 Fol: 217

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 7272 Fol: 193

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 6120 Fol: 44

New South Wales. Certificate of Title: Vol: 4030 Fol: 228

Appendix 1

Appendix 2

Curriculum Vitae of Author

SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE

archaeology and heritage management

Joshua Madden

Principal

Education

Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology)

Graduate Certificate in
Environmental Management and
Sustainability

Master of Environmental
Management and Sustainability
(current)

Joshua is an archaeology and heritage specialist with over 12 years' experience in providing heritage management advice in NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT. Based in Wollongong, Josh is a freelance heritage specialist with a focus on historical archaeology and heritage. He is experienced in managing large complex linear and urban heritage and archaeological projects.

As an archaeologist Josh is an experienced Excavation Director and meets the Heritage Council of NSW Archaeological Excavation Director criteria. He has considerable experience in managing impacts to archaeological resources of local, state and national significance. He is experienced in the delivery of heritage and archaeological assessments, managing fieldwork and excavation programs and the delivery of post fieldwork reporting.

Josh works with multi-disciplinary teams from project design through to approvals and delivery phases. He has a particular interest in the delivery of heritage interpretation programs and public engagement throughout the life of a project ensuring positive community and project outcomes.

EXPERIENCE

Sustainable Heritage: 2022 – current	Principal
Biosis Pty Ltd: 2021 – 2022	Principal Archaeologist
Heritage NSW (Specialist Services): April – July 2021 (Contract)	Senior Historical Archaeology Officer
RPS Group (Australia East): April 2014 – July 2016 & February 2020 – April 2021	Senior Heritage Consultant
Niche Environment and Heritage: February 2019 – February 2020	Team Leader Historic Heritage
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd: July 2016 – January 2019	Senior Archaeologist
Artefact Heritage: July 2013 – April 2014	Archaeology Consultant
GML Heritage: November 2011 – July 2013	Graduate Consultant

Suite 7
741-743 Lawrence Hargrave Dr
Coledale NSW 2515

0449 196 040

jmadden@sustainableheritage.com.au

Professional Affiliations and Committees

- Full International Member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (MICOMOS).
- Full member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (AACAI)
- Interpretation Australia NSW State Chapter Representative (Current) and General Executive Committee Member
- Liverpool Heritage Advisory Committee member (2019-2022).
- ASHA Regional Representative – NSW (Metro) (2020-2022).
- CAA Australia Committee/Advisory Group member (2016-2018).

KEY PROJECTS

Parramatta Police Station, Parramatta: 2021 - current

Proponent: Police Property Group

Joshua is responsible for managing the archaeological program including the delivery of the Historical archaeological assessment and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and the application process for a Section 140 Excavation Permit and the AHIP. He is the s140 Primary Excavation Director. The project is ongoing.

197 Church Street, Parramatta 2021 – current

Proponent: Holdmark Property Group

Joshua was responsible for managing the preparation of the historical archaeological assessment and the archaeological research design. Joshua is one of two s140 Excavation Directors for the project.

More Trains More Services 2021-2022

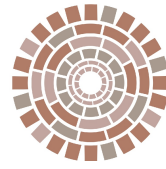
Proponent: Transport for Tomorrow

Joshua has been responsible for the preparation of a heritage interpretation strategy to meet the ISCA IS rating which included considerable community and stakeholder consultation for the MTMS South package of works. Josh has also been responsible for undertaking archaeological and heritage assessments, consistency assessments and archival recordings in accordance with the conditions of approval and associated permits.

SECTION 140 EXCAVATION PERMITS

Project name	Role	Date
264-268 Keira Street and 23 Kenny Street Wollongong Blaq projects HMS ID 1226	Primary Excavation Director	Completed
197 Church Street Parramatta, Parramatta (LGA) Holdmark Property Group HMS ID 1204	Secondary Excavation Director (State and National significant archaeological resources)	2022-present
95 Marsden St, Parramatta NSW 2150 (City of Parramatta) Group GSA HMS ID 842	Primary Excavation Director	2021-present

Project name	Role	Date
15-19 Crown Street, WOLLONGONG NSW 2500, archaeological monitoring and salvage Traders in Purple HMS ID 767	Primary Excavation Director	Completed
155 Old Main Rd, Fennell Bay, NSW, 2283. Archaeological testing. Landcom HMS ID 440	Primary Excavation Director	2021-2022
30 Swan Street Morpeth archaeological monitoring and excavation Section 140 2018/s140/007	Primary Excavation Director	Completed
East End Stage 2 archaeological testing at 147- 153 Hunter Street, 15 Wolfe Street, 14 Thorn Street, 98-104 and 108-180 King Street, Newcastle Iris Capital Section 140 s140/003	Secondary Excavation Director	Completed
East End Stage 2 archaeological monitoring recording and salvage at 147-153 Hunter Street, 15 Wolfe Street, 14 Thorn Street, 98- 104 and 108-180 King Street, Newcastle Iris Capital Section 144 2020/s144/011 (Section 140 2019/s140/019)	Secondary Excavation Director	Completed
Archaeological monitoring, recording and salvage of locally significant relics, Swan Street Section 140 2017/S140/17	Secondary Excavation Director	Completed
Former Empire Hotel 643-651 Hunter Street Newcastle West Section 140 2017/s140/13	Secondary Excavation Director	Completed
Newcastle East End, archaeological monitoring of service provision and roadworks sections of Wharf Road, Watt, Zara and Scott Streets Section140 2017/s140/10	Secondary Excavation Director	Completed



APPENDIX B BASMENT AND GROUND FLOOR PLANS

LEGEND:

ONE BEDROOM UNIT	[Blue Box]	LIVABLE UNIT	[House Icon]
TWO BEDROOM UNIT	[Yellow Box]	ADAPTABLE UNIT	[Wheelchair Icon]
THREE BEDROOM UNIT	[Orange Box]		
RETAIL	[Light Blue Box]		

General Notes

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ANY MANUFACTURE OR CONSTRUCTION.

All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise. All architectural drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant consultant documents. All dimensions and levels are to be checked and verified on site prior to the commencement of work, shop drawings or fabrication of any components. Refer all discrepancies to the Architect for determination. Drawings are not to be scaled, used, copied or used without the permission of BKA Architecture. This document has been prepared for and on behalf of the clients noted on the drawing. BKA Architecture's responsibility is to these clients only and not to any third party who may rely on these documents.

Nominated Architects (NSW) - John Baker 3552, John Kavanagh 5999

Rev	Date	Issue
01	21/12/2022	ISSUE FOR DA
02	25/10/2023	RFI AMENDMENTS

- ACCESS**
JAZMYN STOL / EAST COAST ACCESSIBILITY
PO Box A276, Sydney South NSW 1235
P: 02 9264 9089 T: 0418 985 617 E: jaz@ecapprovals.com.au
- ACOUSTIC**
DOMENIKI TSAGARIS, MOUSSA ZAIQOR - ACOUSTIC NOISE AND VIBRATION SOLUTIONS
SUITE 9, NO 438 FOREST RD, HURSTVILLE NSW 2220
P: 02 9793 1393 E: info@acousticsolutions.com.au
- ARBORIST**
DAVID COWENLOCK / SEASONED TREE CONSULTING
T: 0415 961 074 E: david@seasonedtreeconsulting.com.au
- BCA**
ALEKS STOJCEVIC
PO Box 2331, NORTH Parramatta 1750
T: 0405 295 978 E: aleks@designrc.com.au
- BASIX / MATHERS**
MARTIN PINSON
Suite 2.04, Building 3, 35-41 Waterloo Rd, Macquarie Park NSW 2113
T: 0422 144 603 E: martin.pinson@integrc.com.au
- CIVIL**
Kamyar Elvazzadeh
Suite 2.04, Building 3, 35-41 Waterloo Rd, Macquarie Park NSW 2113
T: 0401 843 236 E: kamyar@smartsfructs.com.au
- GEOTECH**
Joel Heinger
Suite 101, Level 1, 1 Burrell Street, Wollongong, NSW 2500
T: 0475 554 383 E: joel.heinger@elaustralia.com.au
- HERITAGE**
Ankita Powale / HERITAGE 21
Suites 3 & 48, 20 - 28 Maddox St, Alexandria NSW 2015
T: 02 9519 2922 E: ankita@heritage21.com.au
- PHOTOMONTAGE**
Dan Delavega / PREMIER 3D
Studio 101, 6-8 Clarke Street, Crows Nest NSW 2065
T: 0475 554 383 E: dan@premier3d.com
- PLANNER**
TROY LOVEDAY / PLANNING INGENUITY
Suite 210, 531-533 Kingsway, Miranda NSW 2228
T: 0448 878 712 E: troy@planningenuity.com.au
- QS**
Rafael Bozonelos / ARCHI QS
Shop 3 | 350 Oxford Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022
T: 02 9586 4401 E: rafael@archi-qs.com.au
- SURVEYOR**
GEO SURV / SAEID TAHIRI
P: 1300 554 675 M: 0411 756 547
E: saeid@geosurv.com.au
- TRAFFIC**
Bernard Lo / GENESIS TRAFFIC
T: 02 7255 6198 (Direct)
E: bernard@genestraffic.com.au
- WASTE**
Tobias McPherson / ELEPHANTS FOOT
T: 02 97803510
E: tobias.mcpherson@elephantsfoot.com.au
- WIND**
ERIC YUEN / VIPAC
279 Normanby Road, Port Melbourne VIC 3207 Australia
T: 0447 895 144 E: eric@vipac.com.au

Client

LEVEL

LEVEL 33
30A/44 Eva St, Riverwood NSW 2210
(02) 8199 1144

Architect

BKA Architecture

SYDNEY Suite 1.04, 77 Dunning Ave, Riversdale NSW 2018	NEWCASTLE Suite 4 19 Bolton St, Newcastle NSW 2300	NORTH COAST Unit 1 10 Station St, Bangalore NSW 2479
---	---	---

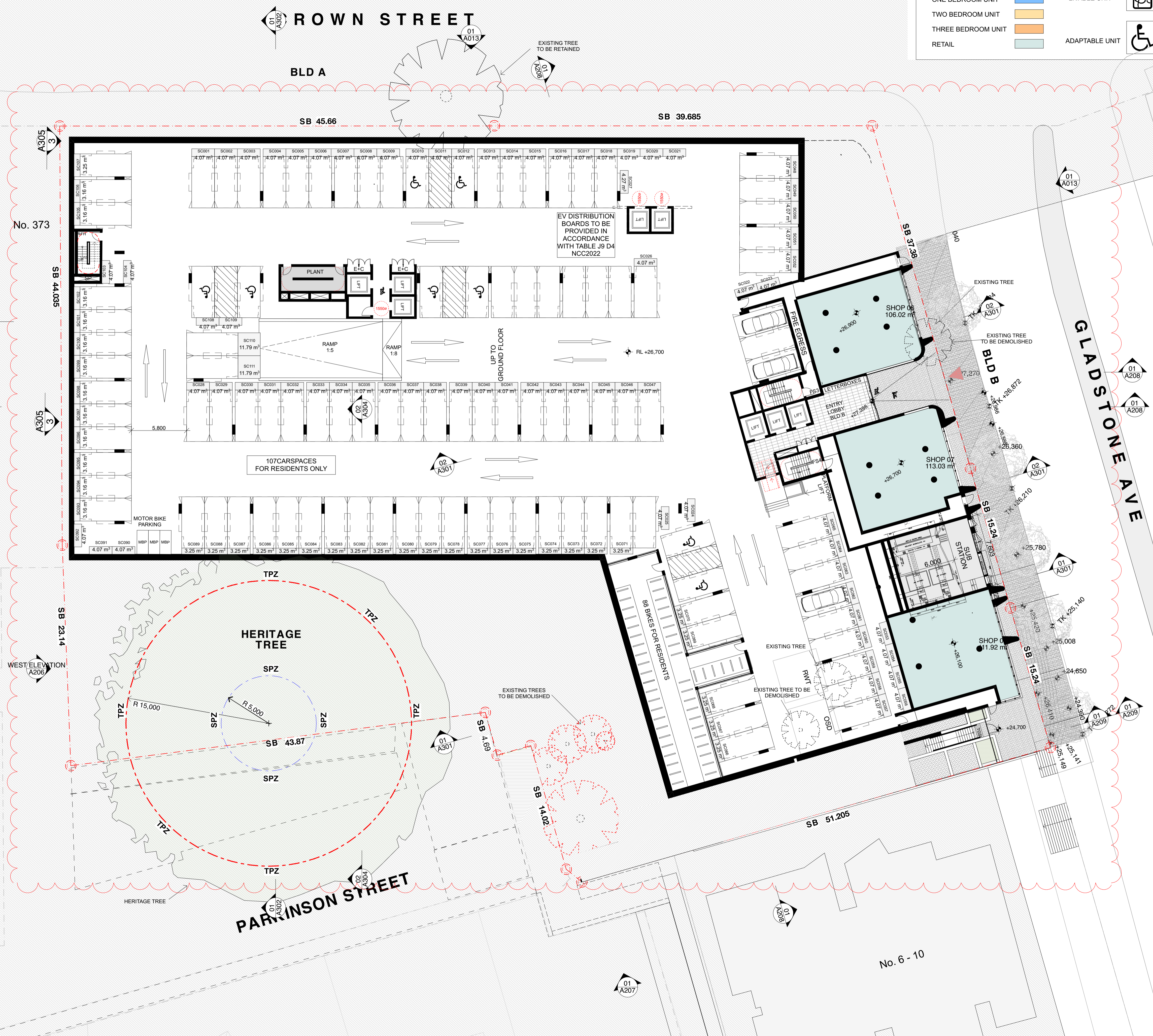
T: +61 2 9319 9200 E: bka@bka.com.au W: www.bka.com.au
T: +61 2 4926 5563
T: +61 2 6687 2712

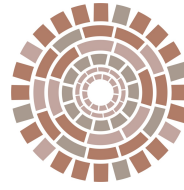
North	Scale at A1
[North Arrow]	1:200
Status	Drawn
DA	AC, AK, JY
Date	Checked
3/11/2023	JK

Project

2-4 Gladstone Ave / 357-363 Crown St
Wollongong NSW

Drawing	LOWER GROUND	
Project No.	Revision	Drawing No.
22003	02	A101





SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Appendix D

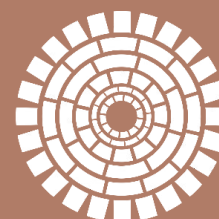
Sustainable Heritage. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Historical archaeological post section 140 salvage compliance report. Prepared for Heritage 21 (In Draft Format as of 15 December 2025).



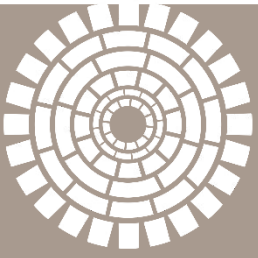
2-4 Gladstone Avenue & 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong
SECTION 140 EXCAVATION PERMIT (APPROVAL: HMS ID 10960)
POST SALVAGE EXCAVATION REPORT

Draft

Prepared for Heritage 21
Prepared by Sustainable Heritage
2 December 2025



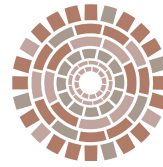
SUSTAINABLE
— HERITAGE —
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



SUSTAINABLE
— HERITAGE —
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



SUSTAINABLE
— HERITAGE —
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



Document information

Report to: Heritage 21	Proponent name: Hector Abraham Architects
Project	2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW
Sustainable Heritage project number	251002
Service required	Historical archaeological post section 140 salvage compliance report

Document control

Version	Version Type	Issue Date	Approved by
1	Draft	3 December 2025	Joshua Madden

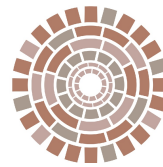
Copyright and Moral Rights

No part of this document may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means without prior permission from a representative of Sustainable Heritage. Sustainable Heritage reserves the right to use documents and materials produced for this project for future presentations or publications.

Disclaimer:

Sustainable Heritage has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant legislation and industry best practice. Sustainable Heritage accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the content of this report.

In the preparation of this report historical sources and other reference materials have been acknowledged. Reasonable effort has been made to acknowledge and obtain permission from the relevant copyright owners.



Contents

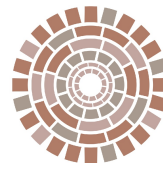
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1. Project background.....	6
1.2. Excavations and authorship.....	8
1.3. Section 140 Excavation Permit for archaeological salvage excavation at 363 Crown Street, Wollongong – HMS ID10960.....	8
2. Results of the salvage excavations	13
2.1. Methodology and aims.....	13
2.2. Historical archaeology results.....	13
2.2.1. <i>Summary of overall stratigraphy</i>	13
2.2.2. <i>Results and analysis</i>	1
2.3. Artefact analysis.....	29
3. community open day.....	36
4. Response to research questions.....	38
5. reassessment of significance.....	41
5.1. 2023 Assessment of Significance.....	41
5.2. NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics.....	41
5.2.1. <i>Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)</i>	42
5.2.2. <i>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)</i> ..	42
5.2.3. <i>Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)</i>	42
5.2.4. <i>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)</i>	43
5.2.5. <i>Integrity of potential archaeological resources</i>	43
5.2.6. <i>Updated Statement of Significance</i>	43
6. Conclusions and recommendations.....	44
6.1. Concluding statement.....	44
6.2. Adherence to s140 Excavation Permit Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960.....	45

Appendices

Appendix A Historical Archaeological assessment – 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (march 2023).

Appendix B 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Post test excavation report & Salvage excavation archaeological research design. Prepared for Heritage 21 (June 2025).

Appendix C Context Sheets.



Appendix D community open day context.

Figures/Plates

Figure 1: Proposal area.....	12
Figure 2: showing 001 prior to excavation.....	1
Figure 3: showing 1002 across the excavation area.....	1
Figure 4: Numerous and contemporary levelling fills as a contemporary complex of contexts 1003.....	2
Figure 5: 1004 partially excavated, see purple arrow	2
Figure 6: View west showing 1005 in relation to 1004 and 1006.....	3
Figure 7: 1006 facing west showing associated contexts.....	3
Figure 8: cast iron pipe identified by purple arrow(s).....	4
Figure 12: 1008 shown in relation to associated contexts.....	4
Figure 10: Showing 1009 in relation to associated contexts.....	5
Figure 11: 1010 in relation to surroundings contexts.....	5
Figure 11: 1010 in relation to surroundings contexts.....	6
Figure 13: 1012 in relation to contexts 1013, 1010, 1006.....	6
Figure 14: 1012 in relation to contexts 1013, 1010, 1006.....	7
Figure 15: Purple arrows identifying 1014 in relation to adjacent contexts	7
Figure 16: Purple arrow identifies the external gutter channel of the south-north foundation in relation to immediately adjacent contexts	8
Figure 17: The purple arrow identifies the top course of 1016 whilst the green arrow identifies the lowest course of the foundation within a sondage.....	9
Figure 18: 1017 shown by the purple arrows in relation to adjacent contexts.....	9
Figure 19: 1017 shown by the purple arrows in relation to adjacent contexts.....	10
Figure 20: showing 1020 group in relation to surrounding contexts just prior to excavation of ephemeral features..	11
Figure 21: showing 1020 group in relation to surrounding contexts	11
Figure 22: Facing south with the curvilinear side of the feature in the foreground.....	12
Figure 23: Facing southwest showing 1024 in relation to associated contexts.....	12
Figure 24: 1025 and 1028 with associated contexts with 1028 shown at top of image with drain.....	13
Figure 25: 1025 and 1028 with associated contexts with 1028 shown to the right of image with drain.....	13
Figure 26: 1025 and 1028.....	14
Figure 27: View south showing 1029 in relation to 1028, 1025, 1030, 1024.....	14

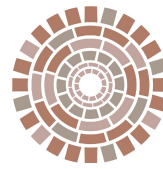


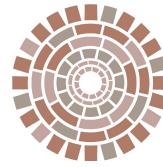
Figure 28: View east overlooking the brick features identified as a room missing the northern foundation (left of image).....	15
Figure 29: View east to the top of the second course.....	15
Figure 30: The two brick pads in line with 1029 with initial sondage identifying depth of all foundations.....	16
Figure 31: Close up of the southern brick foundation with anchor makers markings.....	16
Figure 32: Close up of the southern brick foundation with anchor makers markings.....	17
Figure 33: 1033 identified overlying 1032.....	17
Figure 34: 1035 in relation to 1036, 1039 and 1014.....	18
Figure 35: 1037 with contexts 1030, 1019 and 1014 also in the frame.....	19
Figure 36: 1038 in relation to 1030.....	20
Figure 37: facing northeast showing 5 of the features within the group associated with 1035 and 1019.....	20
Figure 38: 1039 in relation to 1035, 1019, 1014.....	21
Figure 39: 1040 in its context to adjacent contexts.....	21
Figure 40: 1040 in its context to adjacent contexts.....	22
Figure 41: Harris Matrix.....	23
Figure 42: Polycam image of the open area salvage excavations.....	24
Figure 43: Historical archaeological features identified during salvage excavations overlaid on the 1938 aerial (Source: Geoscience Imagery, Geoscience Australia 2017, via Wollongong aerial photography).....	25
Figure 44: Historical archaeological features identified during salvage excavations overlaid on the 1948-1951 aerial (Source: Adastra imagery, spatial services 2015, via Wollongong Aerial photos).....	26
Figure 45: Historical archaeological features identified during salvage excavations overlaid on the 1955 aerial (Source: Adastra imagery, Spatial services 2022, via Wollongong Aerial Photography).....	27
Figure 46: Historical archaeological features identified during salvage excavations overlaid on the 1961 aerial (Source: 1961 Lands Imagery, Spatial Services 2020, via Wollongong aerial photography).....	28
Figure 47: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1006.....	29
Figure 48: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1017.....	29
Figure 49: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1032.....	30
Figure 50: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1035.....	30
Figure 51: A sample collection of the glass fragments recovered during the salvage excavations.....	30
Figure 52: A sample collection of the glass fragments recovered during the salvage excavations.....	30
Figure 53: Zar-ona Rec hair tonic bottle manufactured between the late 1920s and the 1940s.....	31
Figure 54: AG2.....	32
Figure 55: A sample collection of the rusted and corroded metal.....	32
Figure 56: A sample collection of the rusted and corroded metal.....	32
Figure 57: Broken garden shovel.....	33



Figure 58: Draf horse, horseshoe	33
Figure 59: AC1 KGVI.....	34
Figure 60: AC2 KGVI.....	34
Figure 2: Area of high archaeological potential and area for open areas salvage as approved by HNSW.....	35
Figure 33: 1033 identified overlying 1032.....	36
Figure 2: Image from the entrance to the site showing cordoned off areas around the archaeological resources.....	37
Figure 2: View south east overlooking the fenced access and two of the interpretive signs.....	37
Figure 2: view east showing the ‘kid’s corner’ and the archaeological resources in the background.....	37

Tables

Table 1: Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960.....	8
Table 2: Excavation Contexts (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage).....	37



1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Heritage has been engaged by Heritage 21 (the client) on behalf of Level 33 (the proponent) to undertake historical archaeological salvage excavations at 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong (the proposal area) (Figure 1).

1.1. Project background

Sustainable Heritage prepared a heritage archaeological assessment and archaeological research design and excavation methodology (HHA&ARDEM) 8 March 2023 for the proposed redevelopment of the proposal area. The HAA presented two (2) recommendations, recommendation 1 is pertinent to this compliance report:

Recommendation 1: historical archaeology test excavations

- (i) *A program of historical archaeology test excavations should be undertaken in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline.*
- (ii) *The test excavation program would be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remain and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. A research design has been prepared in Section 9 below.*

The following document should be read in conjunction with this report:

- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21.

On 3 December 2024 Wollongong City council endorsed the proposal Development Application (DA) DA-2023/156. The following DA condition specific to historical archaeology is provided below:

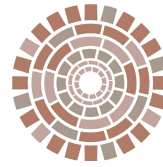
46. Historical Archaeological Test Excavation

Historical archaeological test excavations are to be undertaken to identify if evidence of Gladstone House remains and to assess and determine if additional archaeological excavation and recording measures are required. The methodology for test excavations must be as per Section 9 of the Historic Archaeological Report (Sustainable Heritage Version 2 dated 8 March 2023).

Reason:

To identify any items of historical archaeological significance.

In June 2025 Sustainable Heritage undertook a series of historical archaeological test excavations in accordance with Section 139(4) excavation permit exceptions – archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance and the *Relics of local heritage significance: A guide for archaeological test excavation* (19 September 2022, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) guideline and the



historical archaeological test excavation research design and excavation methodology (Sustainable Heritage, 2023).

During the test excavations archaeological resources were identified. The post-test excavation analysis determined that:

The series of test excavations identified relics and resources associated with Gladstone House which is identified as significant to the local Wollongong and Illawarra regions.

The analysis of the test excavation results has found that there is high potential that historical archaeological resources of Gladstone House and associated infrastructure, including yard surfaces.

The proposed redevelopment of the proposal area would impact the area of high archaeological potential across the proposal area.

A series of recommendations were prepared as part of the post-test excavation reporting:

Recommendation 1: Prepare an archaeological research design and excavation methodology (ARD & EM)

A historical archaeological salvage research design and excavation methodology should be prepared for the proposal area to support the salvage historical archaeological excavations of Gladstone House and associated archaeological resources.

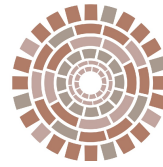
An ARD&EM is an important prerequisite for any historical archaeological sub-surface investigation. In NSW all applications for a Section 140 Excavation Permit must be accompanied by a research design (see Recommendation 2).

An ARD & EM should present a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework to ensure that, when the archaeological resources of the site are destroyed and/or uncovered and destroyed, their information content is preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge about the past. An ARD & EM should also outline the excavation methodology for the identification, recording, removal and post-excavation presentation of the findings.

Recommendation 2: Undertake historical archaeology excavations under a Section 140 Excavation Permit

Based on the results and analysis of the archaeological test excavations it is recommended that a program of salvage excavation is undertaken for historical archaeological relics associated with Gladstone House and associated resources. These excavations would be undertaken within an area of high archaeological potential with areas outside the area marked on Figure 29 would be undertaken. The redevelopment and demolition work in areas outside this area of high archaeological potential would be undertaken contemporarily with the s140 archaeological salvage works.

The archaeological programme will be undertaken within the parameters and conditions of a Section 140 Excavation permit issued under the NSW Heritage Act. The Section 140 excavation



permit must be approved prior to the commencement of demolition works. The excavations must follow a methodology set out in an archaeological research design and excavation methodology.

In accordance with the recommendations, the proponent submitted a Section 140 Excavation Permit application. On 17 July 2025 Heritage NSW, Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW, approved the salvage excavation of locally significant archaeological relics associated with Gladstone House (Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960).

1.2. Excavations and authorship

This report outlines the results of the historical archaeological salvage excavations with the proposal area undertaken by:

- Joshua Madden (Excavation Director)
- James McGuinness.
- Steven Vasilakis.
- Catlin Cole.

This salvage excavation report has been prepared by Joshua Madden (Principal Heritage Consultant).

This post-salvage excavation report should be read in conjunction with the following reports, appended to this report:

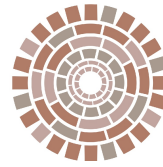
- Sustainable Heritage. 8 March 2023. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix A).
- Sustainable Heritage. 25 June 2025. 2-4 Gladstone Avenue and 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong, NSW: Post test excavation report & Salvage excavation archaeological research design. Prepared for Heritage 21. (Appendix B).

1.3. Section 140 Excavation Permit for archaeological salvage excavation at 363 Crown Street, Wollongong – HMS ID10960

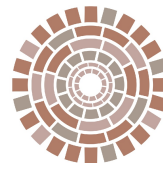
Archaeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with the Section 140 Excavation Permit Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960. Conditions of Approval and where they have been adhered to in this report are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960

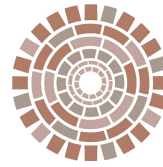
Condition number	Condition text	Compliance / report section
Approved archaeological works (1)	All work shall comply with the information in: 2-4 Gladstone Avenue & 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong Post Test Excavation Report & Salvage Excavation Archaeological Research Design. Prepared by	Methodology followed the approved ARDEM and the conditions of the s140 Approval HMS ID 10960.



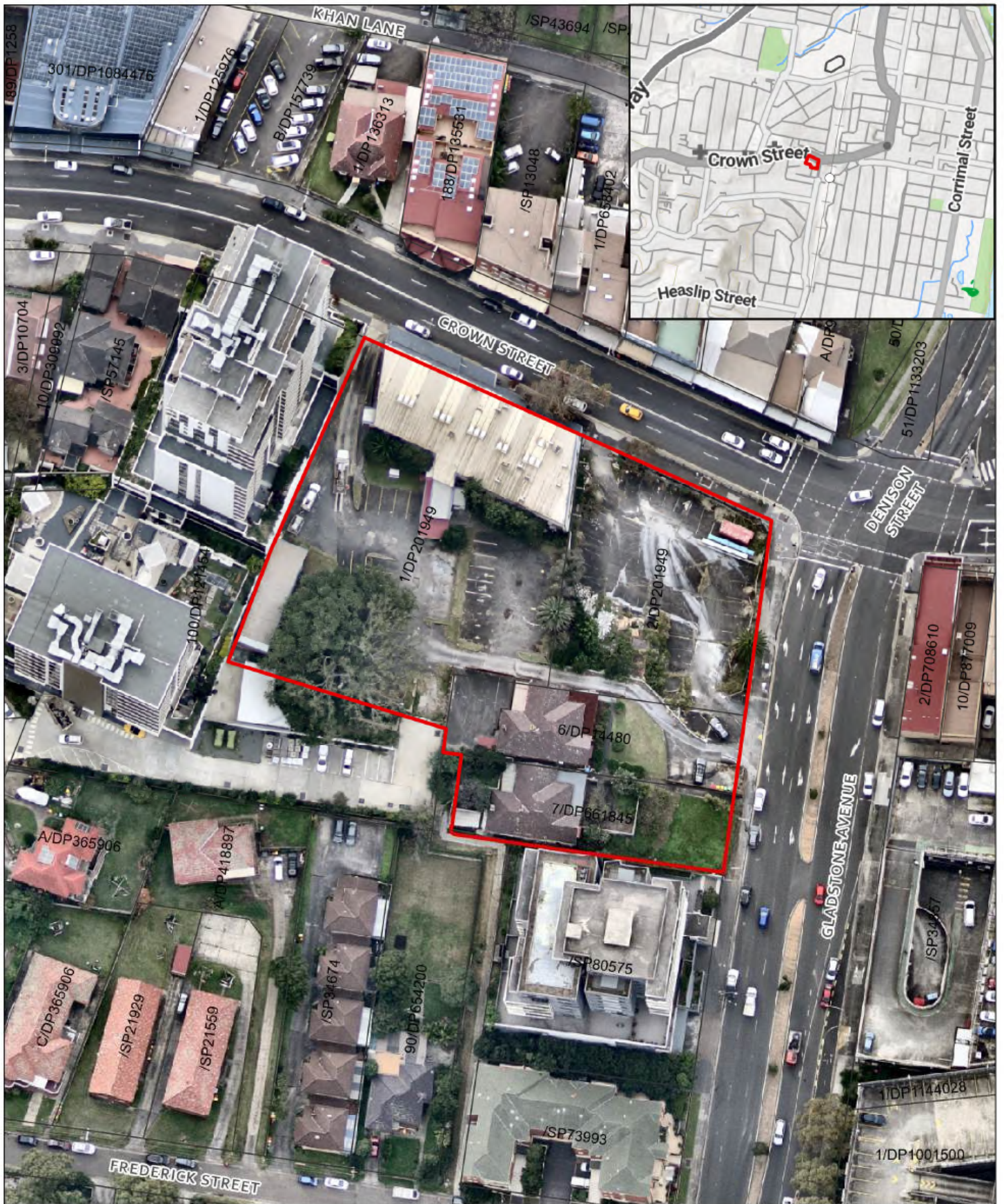
Condition number	Condition text	Compliance / report section
	Sustainable Heritage, dated 25 June 2025.	
Duration of Approval (2)	This permit will lapse five years from the date of issue unless the archaeological works authorised by the permit have commenced.	Conditions 1 -14 have been met at the time of this DRAFT report. Condition 15 to be met by December 2025 and to be submitted as part of the proposed SSD application for the proposal area by the proponent.
Pre-Fieldwork (3)	a) The Heritage Council of NSW must be advised 5 days before start of the archaeological program that works are due to commence.	This condition was met on 28 July 2025.
Fieldwork (4)	The applicant must ensure that the approved Primary Excavation Director, Joshua Madden: a. provides on-site supervision of all archaeological fieldwork b. is given adequate time and resources to record relics, and associated archaeological resources, in accordance with current best practice and relevant Heritage Council guideline, and c. briefs all project personnel about the requirements of the Heritage Act 1977 in relation to the proposed archaeological program prior to the start of works	a. This condition was met and outlined in Section 1.2 of this report. b. This condition was met and outlined in Section 1.2 and Section 2 of this report. c. This condition met with an initial site toolbox talk. It is noted that the only site personnel were the archaeological excavation team and the excavator operator. All demolition and redevelopment works did not commence until all archaeological investigations were complete.
(5)	This permit covers archaeological salvage excavation of locally significant relics, only. Relics of State significance cannot be removed.	No relics of state significance were identified, Section 5.
(6)	The Heritage Council of NSW must approve any substantial deviations from the approved research design outlined in 2-4 Gladstone Avenue & 357-363 Crown Street, Wollongong Post Test Excavation Report & Salvage Excavation Archaeological Research Design. Prepared by Sustainable Heritage, dated 25 June 2025, including extent and techniques of excavations, as an application for the variation or revocation of a permit	No deviations from the approved ARDEM were proposed.



Condition number	Condition text	Compliance / report section
	under section 144 of the Heritage Act, 1977.	
(7)	The works area must be made secure so that unexcavated relics, and associated archaeological resources are not subject to deterioration, damage, destruction or theft.	This condition was met, Section 3.
(8)	If State significant relics or any relics not predicted in the supporting documents are discovered, work must cease in the affected area(s) and the Heritage Council of NSW notified. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.	No relics of state significance were identified, Section 5.
(9)	If any Aboriginal objects are discovered, excavation or disturbance of the area must stop immediately and Heritage NSW (via the Enviroline 131 555) notified in accordance with section 89A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Unless the objects are subject to a valid Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, work must not recommence until an approval has been obtained from Heritage NSW.	No Aboriginal objects were identified during the salvage excavations, Section 2.
(10)	It is essential that the opportunity for interpretation, public education and public access to the results of the archaeological investigation is allowed for in the work program. A public Open Day shall be held by the Applicant. It must be conducted on a weekend to facilitate public attendance and should be advertised at least one week ahead to ensure that the greatest number of people are aware of the activity. Details of the proposed public Open Day during the excavation program must be sent to Heritage NSW one week prior to the event	This condition was met, Section 4.
Post-Fieldwork (11)	The Heritage Council of NSW must be advised 5 days following the end of the archaeological program that works have been completed.	This condition was met on Level 33 to provide date notification was submitted on the HMS Dashboard.
(12)	The applicant is responsible for the safe keeping of all relics recovered from the site and must ensure that the Primary Excavation Director, Joshua Madden or an appropriate specialist conserves and catalogues any relics recovered from the site. Any discard policy or change in the long term storage location of relics must be approved by Heritage NSW as an application for the variation of a permit under section 144 of the Heritage Act, 1977.	This condition was met, Section 3. Specific relics will be incorporated into the interpretation on-site, see section 2. To be incorporated in the interpretation plan in accordance with Condition 15.
(13)	Reporting is required in accordance with section 146(b) of the Heritage Act 1977. A final excavation report must be	This post excavation report meets this condition.



Condition number	Condition text	Compliance / report section
	provided to Heritage NSW within one year of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. Requirements are available on the Heritage NSW website (https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/apply-for-heritage-approvals-and-permits/historical-archaeology)	
Compliance (14)	If requested, the applicant and Excavation Director may be required to participate in audits of Heritage Council approvals to confirm compliance with conditions of consent.	No request was made.
Interpretation (15)	The applicant and the Excavation Director must prepare and implement a Heritage Interpretation Plan in accordance with the Interpreting Heritage Items and Places Guidelines. On site interpretation is to be in a publicly accessible space.	Condition 15 to be met by December 2025 and to be submitted as part of the proposed SSD application for the proposal area by the proponent.

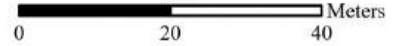


Legend

- Project Area
- Cadastre



Date: 25/06/2025

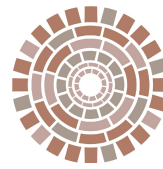


Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Figure 1: The Project Area



**SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE**
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



2. RESULTS OF THE SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS

2.1. Methodology and aims

One of the goals of the historical archaeological salvage programme was to expose, record and salvage as much of the Gladstone House and associated infrastructure as possible for dissemination to the local community.

The test excavations undertaken in June 2025 identified archaeological resources and relics between 300mm and 600mm below the existing bitumen surface, subgrade and 1950s fill deposits. As such, and in accordance with best practice a programme of archaeological machine excavation was undertaken to the depth archaeological relics and resources across the proposal area. The programme included the open area salvage of the areas of high archaeological potential (Figure 2).

2.2. Historical archaeology results

The salvage excavations of Gladstone House were undertaken in accordance with HMS ID 10960 commenced on 4 August 2025 and was completed on 27 August 2025.

The site was digitally recorded with *Diggit* a digital paperless recording system based in the UK and currently operating globally. In accordance with minimum standards and the historical archaeological guidelines PDFs of the recording sheets are provided in Appendix C.

The recording also included photographs and digital 3D recording using *Polycam*. Links to the recordings are provided within this report.

The recording techniques for the proposal area are considered new minimum standard recording techniques beyond the current standards outlined by Heritage NSW. These techniques should be implemented by HNSW as the new minimum standard and should be incorporated into every Section 140 Excavation Permit Conditions of Approval moving forward.

2.2.1. Summary of overall stratigraphy

During the open area salvage excavation, the stratigraphy identified comparable and additional spatial site formation processes as identified during the test excavations (see Appendix B). The following is an outline of the broad stratigraphy present across the open area location. Specific contexts related to

The proposal area was covered by bitumen and bitumen fills [C1001], this was underlain by a blue metal and concrete and sand mix [C1002]. A loose clay and fill mix [C1003] was identified below [C002] which included coal slag/wash, crushed tiles and fragments of pottery. [C1003] encased and included multiple services and tree roots. Historical archaeological resources, cuts and fills were identified directly below and adjacent to [C1003].



Table 2 below has a summary of each context including an analysis of the finds.

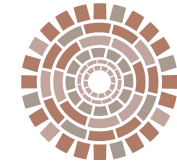
Figures 43-46 below shows a plan of the salvage excavation results overlaid on numerous historical aerials.

Figure 41 shows the Harris matrix for archaeological contexts recorded during the salvage excavations.

2.2.2. Results and analysis

Table 2: Excavation Contexts (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage)

Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1001	1002 1003	Bitumen between 50mm and 100mm in depth. This context is the existing bitumen carpark.	 <p>Figure 2: showing 001 prior to excavation</p>
1002	1001 1003	<p>A mid greenish grey context consisting primarily of blue metals, builders' sands and coal slag/wash. Inclusions included tree roots, service trenches, utilities and crushed and broken ceramic tiles.</p> <p>Interface with 1001 was clear and variable and waxy to context 1003.</p> <p>The context varies in thickness with greater level of coal slag/wash evident at the western extent of the excavation area.</p> <p>Identified as bitumen carpark subgrade. Identified as contemporary with 1001 and 1001.</p>	 <p>Figure 3: showing 1002 across the excavation area</p>





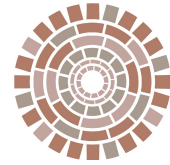


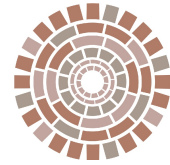
Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1003	1002 1004 1014 1016	<p>A purple, grey and orange deposit consisting of clay, crushed rubble and tile and soils. Highly turned over and patchy contemporary fill deposits which also included patches of coal slag.</p> <p>Inclusions include service trenches and utilities, tree roots. This deposits directly overlies all identified historical archaeological resources identified and excavated.</p> <p>Identified as levelling fill for the carpark subgrade laid at the time of the demolition of Gladstone House in the 1950s. This is patchy contemporary fills to cover and stabilise the site for the construction of the car park. Identified as contemporary with 1002 and 1001.</p>	
1004	1005 1006 1014	<p>Friable and dry grey and yellow/white builders' sand with a high concentration of asbestos sheeting and fragments of lime render.</p> <p>This has been identified as a pit cut through 1006 to dump asbestos sheeting related to Gladstone House at the time of demolition.</p>	

Figure 4: Numerous and contemporary levelling fills as a contemporary complex of contexts 1003

Figure 5: 1004 partially excavated, see purple arrow



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1005	1004 1006 1014	Cut through 1006 for 1004.	
1006	1004 1005 1007 1008 1009 1014 1016 1017 1018	Compacted dark brown soils between 10017, 1016 and 1014. 1006 was approximately 300mm in depth and ceased at the interface with the natural orange yellow clay base. This deposit was identified as a stabilising deposit at the time of the demolition of Gladstone house. No artefacts were identified in 1006.	



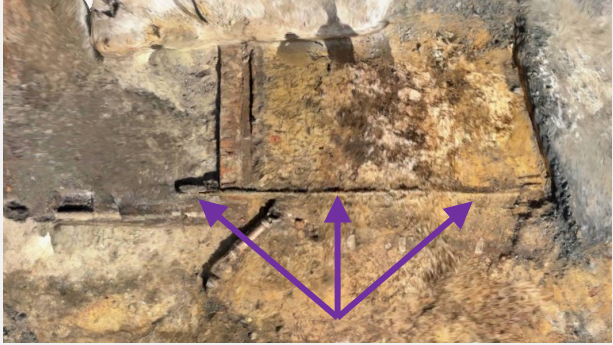

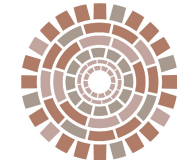
Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1007	1006 1016	<p>A cast iron pipe laid directly on 1014 running east to west. The cast iron pipe cut 1006 and goes directly down onto the natural base clay where was laid on top of and was cut off to the east at the intersection of 1035 and 1019. The cast iron pipe was cut off at the western end associated with 1019.</p> <p>The cast iron pipe was likely an early service for the existing building constructed in the late 1950s. This is evidenced by the pipe lying on top of the structures internal and external foundations and most likely laid directly prior to 1006.</p>	
1008	1006 1009 1014 1017 1018	<p>A mix of red sandstock brick rubble and dark brown large grained soils. The context is compact moist and friable. The context was identified during excavations at a depth comparable to 1006 and extended up to 200mm onto 1016 and 1041.</p> <p>1008 is identified as a packing fill above 1016 and 1041 laid down post demolition of Gladstone using, most likely, a mix of crushed sandstock brick from Gladstone House and filled with material laid down and identified as 1006.</p>	

Figure 8: cast iron pipe identified by purple arrow(s)

Figure 12: 1008 shown in relation to associated contexts



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
1009	1014 1016 1017 1018 1019	A cast iron sheeting curved over the lower courses of 1016 and flattened on the southern lower brick coursing which also has a mortar covering. This cast-iron sheet and associated mortar covering has been identified as a damp course constructed to manage damp.

Figures

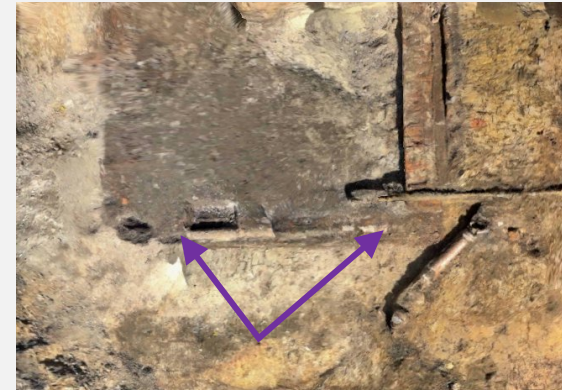
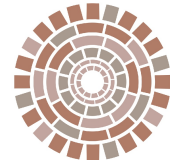


Figure 10: Showing 1009 in relation to associated contexts

1010	1013 1016 1017 1018	A deposited beige clay between 300mm and 500mm wide and up to 400mm in depth. Adjacent to 1018. 1010 has been identified as packing fill to stabilise the foundations of 1017.
------	------------------------------	---



Figure 11: 1010 in relation to surroundings contexts



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
1011	1007 1009 1019 1016	Broken terracotta pipe. Identified as a terracotta sewer pipe that was constructed at the time the existing structures. It was most likely broken most likely during the alterations to the carpark between 1972 and 1975.

Figures

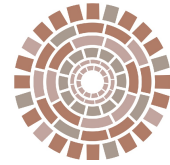


Figure 11: 1010 in relation to surroundings contexts

1012	1013 1009 1010 1006	Timber and loose soils. Timbers are waterlogged and decaying. Soils appear to be collapse from 1006. Located at the return of 1016 and 1017. Timbers were identified as an original post/support at the intersection of two former internal walls of Gladstone House with the soils collapsed 1006 post demolition.
------	------------------------------	--



Figure 13: 1012 in relation to contexts 1013, 1010, 1006





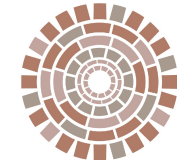


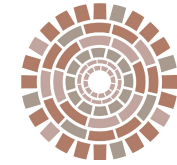
Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1013	1012 1010 1008 1006 1019	Cut feature contain 1012. Identified as a cut for the timber post/support	
1014	1006 1007 1008 1009 1019	<p>A brick wall running east to west with a north-south return. The walls are linear and 3 courses wide as header arrangement. On the southern side of the east-west wall is a lower coursing with the second third upper coursing creating a channel.</p> <p>The bricks extend five courses deep with the lowest course dug into the natural clay. Bricks on both foundation walls are irregular and sandstock indicating either the use of multiple manufacturers or on-site local House-specific manufacture considering no brick makers were in the area at the time of construction.</p> <p>The eastern side of the east-west foundation has been lined with friable and damaged concrete mortar and the northern side of the south-north running foundation is also lined with friable and damaged concrete mortar.</p> <p>The analysis has determined that the north-south running wall is an external of the main central wing of Gladstone House.</p>	


Figure 14: 1012 in relation to contexts 1013, 1010, 1006

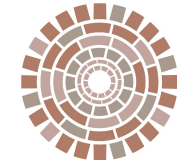
Figure 15: Purple arrows identifying 1014 in relation to adjacent contexts



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
		<p>The channel identified on the western side of the wall is believed to be an external gutter at the interface of the wall and foundation.</p> <p>The east-west foundation is identified as an internal wall which has been partial damaged during demolition.</p> <p>The concrete lining is considered to be the internal render used as a damp proofing.</p>	 <p>Figure 16: Purple arrow identifies the external gutter channel of the south-north foundation in relation to immediately adjacent contexts</p>
<p>1016</p> <p>1009</p> <p>1008</p> <p>1006</p> <p>1014</p> <p>1013</p> <p>1012</p> <p>1018</p> <p>1017</p> <p>1019</p>		<p>Lowest 2 courses of a linear orange brick feature running east-west. The bricks are comparable to 1014. 1009 sits directly on top of 1016. 1016 appears to be cut by 1013.</p> <p>1016 has been identified as the northern east-west return of 1014. No friable and damaged concrete mortar was identified on either side of the foundation however, it is likely any mortar had been removed during the demolition. It has been determined that 1016 is the foundation of an internal wall for the main central wing of Gladstone House.</p>	



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
			Figure 17: The purple arrow identifies the top course of 1016 whilst the green arrow identifies the lowest course of the foundation within a sondage
1017	1014 1016 1018 1006	A brownish red brick crush and rubble context with a mix of dark brown soils. The context was moist and friable. Disturbances included roots, looting and charcoal/slag fragment inclusions. It was determined that this context is a back fill of a robbed-out foundation for an internal wall associated with 1014 and 1016. The material of 1017 is a mix of crushed and demolished brick likely from the foundation that was there or 1016 and 1014 and 1006	
1018	1017 1006 1013 1010	Cut for the former brick foundation which at the time of excavation contained 1017.	See Figure 18



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
1019	1003 1010 1014	Natural and redeposited natural mix across the open area excavation. 1019 impacted by cuts for sub-surface utilities (1950s onwards) and the construction of Gladstone house and the existing structures. It is likely the redeposited clays are backfill of the natural clay excavated for sub-surface utilities and not introduced clay fills.
1020 1022	1019	Recorded as a group of parallel offset ephemeral features with reasonably evenly spaced single course brick squares consisting of two bricks some of which had a concrete mortar on top. 1020 is directly above 1019 and directly below 1003. Identified as sub-structure foundations for piles to support the north wing floor joists. The ephemeral features between the brick foundations have been identified as the rotted away timbers running along the east-west axis on top of the foundations/piles.

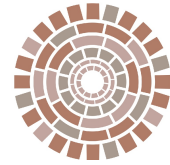
Figures



Figure 19: 1017 shown by the purple arrows in relation to adjacent contexts



Figure 20: showing 1020 group in relation to surrounding contexts just prior to excavation of ephemeral features



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures



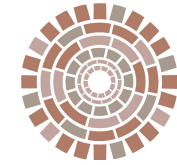
Figure 21: showing 1020 group in relation to surrounding contexts

1023	1003	Orange red sandstock brick curved rectilinear feature. One course deep and on bed-header arrangement. Comparable bricks to 1014 and 1016 and 1020 and 1022 measuring 230mm x 110mm x 90mm. The feature is sunken most likely post demolition and laid into the natural basal clay.
	1019	
	1020	
	1022	

Feature was identified as a foundation for an internal underfloor support or pile for the western wing of Gladstone House. The GIS coordinates of the feature do not indicate that it is the foundation of a chimney based on the location of chimney like features in the aerials.



Figure 22: Facing south with the curvilinear side of the feature in the foreground.



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures

1024	1010 1019	<p>A mortar rich deposit with sandstone angular fragments and boulders throughout. 1024 aligns on an east-west axis with 1010.</p> <p>The analysis has determined that 1024 is a backfill deposit for a cut fill which would likely have been in place as packing fill to stabilise the foundations of 1030 which is in the same alignment as 1010. The mortar sandstone boulder/rubble deposit is likely a post demolition fill from Gladstone House and the gardens.</p>
------	--------------	--

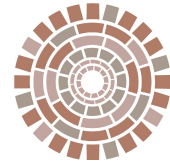


Figure 23: Facing southwest showing 1024 in relation to associated contexts.

1025 (N-S) 1028 (E-W)	1029 1030 1040	<p>L shaped brick surface between 1024, 1033 and 1040. Irregular bricks utilised for the surface which are laid unevenly on a bed-stretcher and header arrangement. The feature is between 300mm and 450mm wide and only one course. The feature is laid such that there is a depression approximately in the centre line of both the north-south with the east-west return two courses deep with the centre lower identified as a channel.</p> <p>Both the returns are truncated, the east-west truncated at its western extent by modern services and to the north the surface disappears the juncture with 1024 and 1010.</p> <p>This L linear return surface has been analysed as an attempt at drainage. Due to the use of sandstock and machine-made brick with render. The bricks seem to be salvaged from unknown structures. It is uncertain if this feature was constructed during</p>
--------------------------	----------------------	--



Figure 24: 1025 and 1028 with associated contexts with 1028 shown at top of image with drain.



**Context
Number**

**Associated
Contexts**

Results & Analysis

Figures

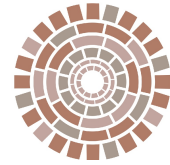
the Osborne utilisation of the House or later.





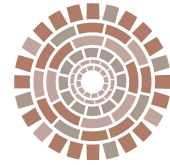
Figure 25: 1025 and 1028 with associated contexts with 1028 shown to the right of image with drain.



Figure 26: 1025 and 1028.



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1029	1030 1019 1024 1025 1028	<p>Large dressed rectangular sandstone block measuring 800mmX440-560mmX150mm-250mm.</p> <p>The sandstone block is identified as an internal base for a surface level change, possibly a doorway step.</p>	 <p>Figure 27: View south showing 1029 in relation to 1028, 1025, 1030, 1024.</p>
1030	1032 1033 1034 1040	<p>Bricks on eastern north-south axis, the two rectangular brick pads and the southern east-west axis generally measuring 210mm x 110mm x 80mm. A number of the bricks have makers marks identified as anchors which are individually marked and not froged. Lime mortar is evident in patches.</p> <p>Bricks on the western north-south axis are more regularly laid with lime mortar still intact. The lowest course on the southern extent of the linear brick feature is identified at the same depth as 1037.</p> <p>All linear features have been truncated and impacted by modern demolition, tree roots and utilities.</p> <p>The eastern brick linear feature is identified as the eastern external wall of the eastern wing with the southern linear feature an internal wall whilst the northern wall is also</p>	 <p>Figure 28: View east overlooking the brick features identified as a room missing the northern foundation (left of image).</p>



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
-----------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

Figures

identified as an internal wall. All foundations are 2 courses and laid on natural basal clay.

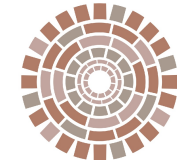
The two rectangular brick pads which are in line with 1029 are considered to be pads for piles for timber flooring. It is considered that a final return was demolished post 1951 and pre 1955 when much of the western portion of the southern wing was demolished.



Figure 29: View east to the top of the second course.



Figure 30: The two brick pads in line with 1029 with initial sondage identifying depth of all foundations.



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures

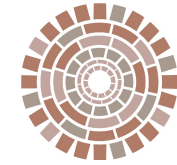



Figure 31: Close up of the southern brick foundation with anchor makers markings.

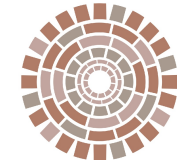
1032	1030	Glazed clay or terracotta pipe utility within the sub-floor of the internal room identified by 1030. 1032 is associated with 1040 on the northern external location of the assumed robbed out portion of 1030. This context is likely to have been constructed prior to the demolition of Gladstone House for the YWCA use of the property. The linear alignment from the southern wall which extends beyond the northern foundation to the external drain (1040). This pipe has been identified as a non-sewer water pipe. The pipe identified along the western wall in the corner of the assumed return of 1030. This is likely associated with 1041 which is now taken up entirely by a tree root. This part of 1032 has been identified as a sewer pipe. Both pipes were likely capped and made redundant at the time Gladstone House was demolished.
	1033	
	1034	
	1040	
	1041	



Figure 32: Close up of the southern brick foundation with anchor makers markings.



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1033	1032 1030 1003	<p>A white, grey builders sand overlying the glazed water and sewer pipe.</p> <p>This context was identified as a back-fill deposit overlying 1032 most likely laid down at the time of installation.</p>	 <p>Figure 33: 1033 identified overlying 1032.</p>
1034	1003 1030 1033 1032	<p>A compacted diffuse dark grey brown context entirely within 1030 and the assumed location of a robbed out linear foundation to the north. Inclusions include a high percentage of orange brick crush and rubble fill, tree roots and looting. The fill deposit is associated with 1033 as part of the making safe and capping of 1032.</p> <p>This is identified as a fill deposit to level and stabilise the brick foundations prior to the laying of 1003.</p>	<p>See Figure28 Figure 29 Figure 30</p>




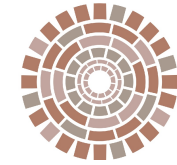


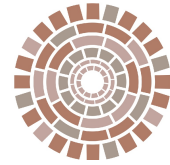
Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1035	1003 1019 1036 1039	<p>A light grey red rough-hewn sandstone with a broken brick matrix compacted within the loose poorly preserved limestone mortar. The stone are all irregular size and shape and are uncoursed. The stone feature measured 2.75m x 1.10 metres and 400mm in depth with a combination of one to three courses which was dependant upon the size of the sandstone laid. Despite the variable coursing, the top of the sandstone was level as was the base.</p> <p>The analysis of the landform, location and associated contexts indicates that this feature (and 1036) is likely to be the fragmented remains of an undressed sub-floor surface or the base of the southern chimney for the central wing of Gladstone House.</p>	
1036	1003 1019 1035	<p>A light grey red rough-hewn sandstone with a broken brick matrix compacted within the loose poorly preserved limestone mortar. The stone are all irregular size and shape and are uncoursed. The stone feature measured 1.25m x 1.15 metres and 500mm in depth with a combination of one to three courses which was dependent upon the size of the sandstone laid. Despite the variable coursing, the top of the sandstone was level as was the base.</p> <p>The analysis of the landform, location and associated contexts indicates that this feature (and 1036) is likely to be the fragmented remains of an undressed sub-floor surface or the base of the southern chimney for the central wing of Gladstone House.</p>	See Figure 34

Figure 34: 1035 in relation to 1036, 1039 and 1014.



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis	Figures
1037	1030 1019	<p>A series of 9 2 x 1 course deep brick features in a square directly west of 1030. The outline of 1037 as a complex of 9 features is comparable in shape and lengths (N-S & E-W).</p> <p>This has been identified as the brick foundation for piles for the flooring of the southwestern portion of the southern wind of Gladstone House.</p>	 <p>Figure 35: 1037 with contexts 1030, 1019 and 1014 also in the frame.</p>
1038	1030 1037	<p>Crushed and fragmented red sandstone brick rubble at the external southern 1030 foundation. The brick fragments and crush appear to be comparable to the bricks in 1030.</p> <p>This feature has been identified as a collapsed/demolished wall or foundation associated with 1030 which was used as part of the levelling of the proposal area prior to the laying of 1003.</p>	 <p>Figure 36: 1038 in relation to 1030.</p>



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures

1039

A group of 8 2 x 1 course deep brick features, 6 in a northeast-southwest alignment with one feature identified on the southwestern end directly east by 300mm an identical brick feature was identified 300mm directly east of the northeastern end of the grouping.

This has been identified as the brick foundation for piles for the flooring within the centre northeast-southwest alignment of the central wing of Gladstone House.



Figure 37: facing northeast showing 5 of the features within the group associated with 1035 and 1019.

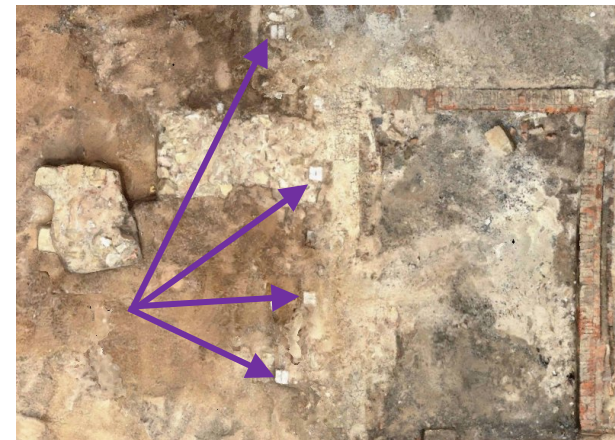
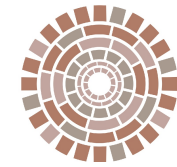


Figure 38: 1039 in relation to 1035, 1019, 1014,



Context Number	Associated Contexts	Results & Analysis
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Figures

1017.

1040	1030	Circular concrete storm drain with a corroded metal grate.
	1019	This has been identified as a post 1950s demolition of the southwestern portion of the western wing installation. The storm water drain would have been within the open hardstand space laid down after the demolition of that part of Gladstone House between 1948 and 1955.
	1032	
	1041	

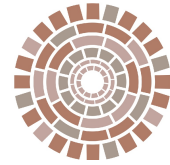


Figure 39: 1040 in its context to adjacent contexts.

1041	1040	A glazed clay or terracotta pipe utility extending from 1032 northwest toward Crown Street. The pipe was truncated and entirely filled with a root of the heritage listed fig tree.
	1032	
	1019	1041 has been identified as sewer or other utilities pipe extending from the internal space of 1030. The pipe sits entirely within the redeposited clay fill and most likely extended to the sewer mains within Crown Street.



Figure 40: 1040 in its context to adjacent contexts.



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Figure 41: Harris Matrix

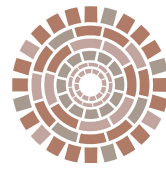


Figure 42: Polycam image of the open area salvage excavations

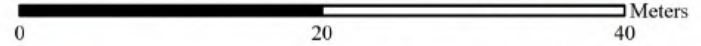




Legend

-  Wall
-  Pipe
-  Brickwork
-  Cobbles
-  Concrete - Drain Casing
-  Drain - Outlet
-  Scattered Brick
-  Project Area
-  Cadastre


 **DKGIS**
 Date: 26/11/2025

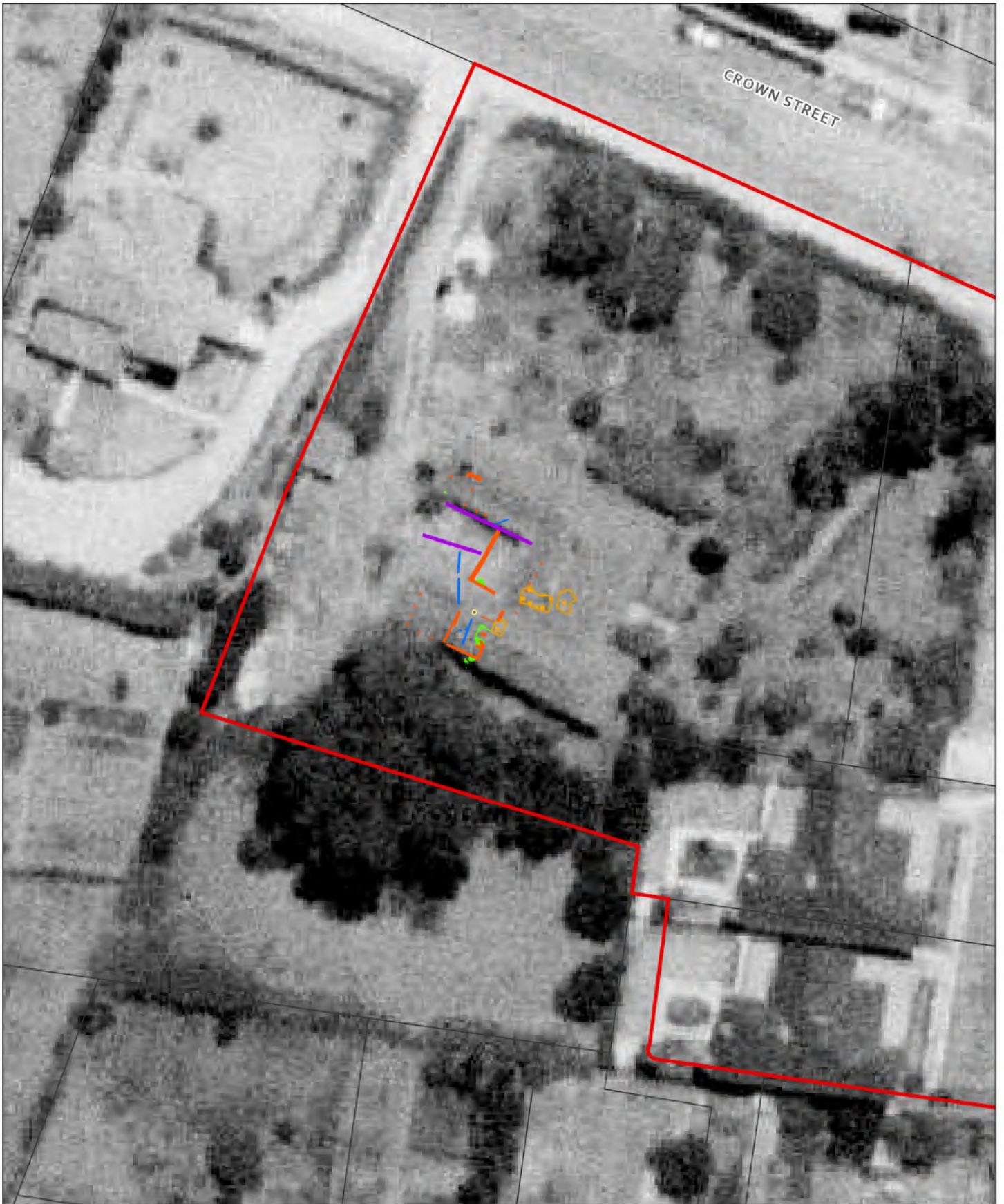


Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Results - 1938



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

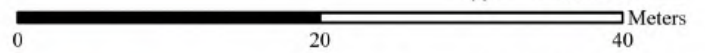


Legend

-  Wall
-  Pipe
-  Brickwork
-  Cobbles
-  Concrete - Drain Casing
-  Drain - Outlet
-  Scattered Brick
-  Project Area
-  Cadastre



 **DKGIS**
Date: 26/11/2025



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Results - 1948-1951



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



Legend

-  Wall
-  Pipe
-  Brickwork
-  Cobbles
-  Concrete - Drain Casing
-  Drain - Outlet
-  Scattered Brick
-  Project Area
-  Cadastre



 **DKGIS**
Date: 26/11/2025

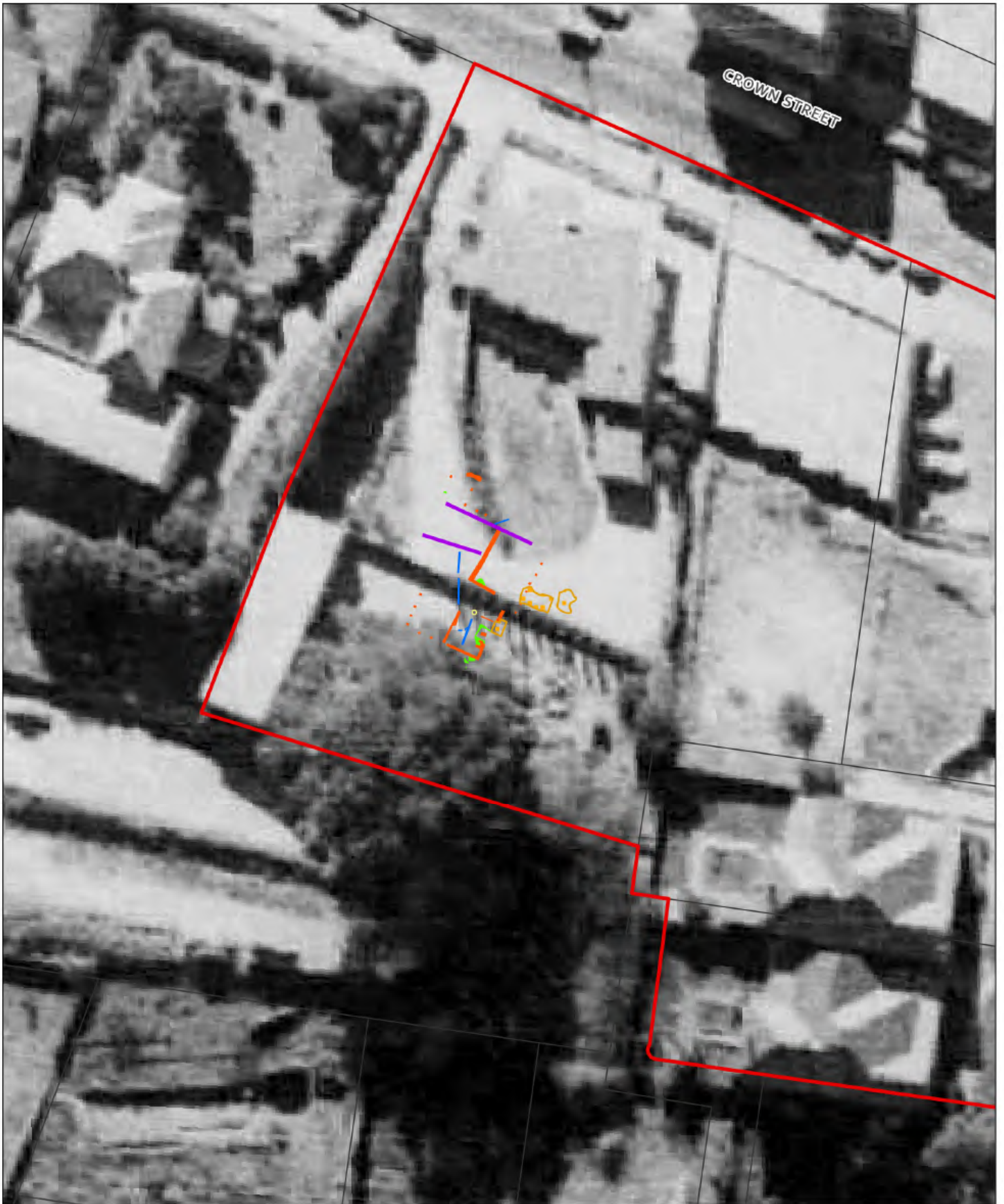


Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Results - 1955



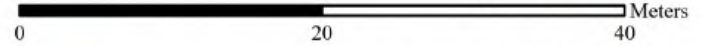
SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



Legend

-  Wall
-  Pipe
-  Brickwork
-  Cobbles
-  Concrete - Drain Casing
-  Drain - Outlet
-  Scattered Brick
-  Project Area
-  Cadastre


 **DKGIS**
 Date: 26/11/2025



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Results - 1961



SUSTAINABLE
HERITAGE
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

2.3. Artefact analysis

Artefactual material was limited to blue transfer ware fragments and glass fragments identified within 1003, 1006, 1017, 1032 and 1035. All the artefacts recovered during the historical archaeological salvage excavations were found in fill deposits associated with the demolition of Gladstone House and redevelopment of the proposal area. As such, the provenance of the artefacts and artefact fragments are unknown however, it is likely that they are from the occupation phases of the proposal area when Gladstone House was in use. A breakdown of the artefacts recovered and retained is below.

Blue Transferware and ceramics

Diagnostic features were limited with twelve fragments able to be identified as bases of bowls, plates or small serving dishes. None of the blue transferware or other ceramics had diagnostic features or makers marks that could identify maker, date of manufacturer or origin of the ceramic. One pipe bowl was identified during the excavations within 1006. The collection of ceramic fragments retained for the interpretation display are shown in the below figures. It is noted that the ceramics that are not kept for public display would be discarded in accordance with the discard policy in the ARD and approved by heritage NSW (HMS ID 10960).

Figure 47: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1006

Figure 48: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1017

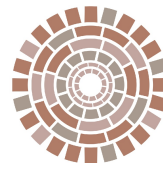


Figure 49: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1032

Figure 50: A sample size of the ceramic fragments recovered from 1035

Glass

The majority of the glass identified during the excavations were fragments with no diagnostic features and consisted of green and clear glass, most likely bottles of various shapes and sizes. A sample collection was retained for the interpretation display are shown in the below figures. It is noted that the glass that is not kept for public display would be discarded in accordance with the discard policy in the ARD and approved by heritage NSW (HMS ID 10960).

Figure 51: A sample collection of the glass fragments recovered during the salvage excavations

Figure 52: A sample collection of the glass fragments recovered during the salvage excavations

Two glass bottles were recovered from 1003 overlying 1019 and within proximity to 1035 and 1036.

Glass bottle Artefact G1:

Is a six-sided bottle 220mm by 90mm and 20mm deep. The bottle is a mold seam with a transfer bead and neck (twist top) finish.

Makers marks are found on the rear of the bottle and on its base:

Rear of bottle:

THIS BOTTLE
ALWAYS REMAINS
THE PROPERTY OF
Zar-ona REC^D

Base of bottle:

R^DN^O9710

C

Zar-ona was selling toothpaste in Australia by the mid nineteenth century and selling shaving cream by 1923. Zar-ona appears to have been selling Fixaline products by 1927 and hair tonics by 1928. The shaving cream and hair tonics appear to have been marketed toward women.

The shaving cream sold by Zar-ona was sold in stoneware jars whilst the hair tonics appear to have been sold in glass of various shapes and sizes, including six sided bottles. It is likely that the Zar-ona glass bottle recovered from 1003 contained a Zar-ona Rec hair tonic. The date of the bottle is unknown however, based on the shape, mold and finish of the glass bottle and the company, it is likely that the bottles was manufactured between 1927 and the late 1940s.

Figure 53: Zar-ona Rec hair tonic bottle manufactured between the late 1920s and the 1940s

Glass Bottle Artefact G2

AG2 is a molded glass bottle with a thread and transfer bead finish. The front of the bottle is indented most likely for a sticker label. The two sides are also indented for labels. The back of the bottle is not indented but flush. The internal of the bottle seems to be rounded along the base and on the two sides creating an internal curved visual effect. The glass bottle is 170mm by 50mm and 20mm deep. The only markings are on the base of the bottle and read: *V 42*.

The exact manufacture date cannot be determined but is likely to post-date 1900 and was likely a dispensing bottle or hair tonic bottle.

Figure 54: AG2

Metal

The majority of the metal identified and recovered during the salvage excavations included twisted and severely rusted and corroded sheet metal and steel with no defining features. A sample collection was retained for the interpretation display are shown in the below figures. It is noted that the metal scrap that is not kept for public display would be discarded in accordance with the discard policy in the ARD and approved by heritage NSW (HMS ID 10960).

Figure 55: A sample collection of the rusted and corroded metal

Figure 56: A sample collection of the rusted and corroded metal

Two diagnostic metal artefacts were recovered from 1003 overlying 1019 and within proximity to 1035 and 1036.

Garden shovel:

A broken and severely corroded steel garden shovel was identified in 1003. The top left portion of the shovel is broken, and it is unknown if this was caused pre or post deposition. The garden shovel retains an

intact collar however the shaft and handle were not recovered and likely were timber. The blade measures mm by mm and the collar measure mm by mm with a mm diameter. There are no diagnostic features or markings that would identify manufacturer or date and location of manufacturer.

Figure 57: Broken garden shovel

Draft horse, horseshoe:

A large horseshoe, identified as a draft horse horseshoe, was recovered 1003. The horseshoe measures mm by mm. There are no diagnostic features or markings that would identify a clear date. However, it is likely that the horseshoe was discarded prior to the use of Gladstone House as the YWCA Leaving House. The horseshoe is severely corroded and rusted.

Figure 58: Draf horse, horseshoe

Special finds

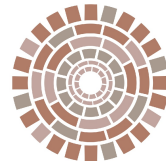
Two 1942 Australian minted pennies were identified in 1017 and identified as out of context inclusions within a fill deposit. One side of the coins(s) depicts a muscly jumping Kangaroo with the words *Australia*

Penny 1942 a six-sided star is also on this side of the coin. The reverse of the coin shows a bust of King George the sixth and contains the following inscription *GEORGIUS VI : D : BR. OMN : REX : F.D. : IND : IMP.*

Figure 59: AC1 KGVI

Figure 60: AC2 KGVI

Figure 2: Area of high archaeological potential and area for open areas salvage as approved by HNSW



3. COMMUNITY OPEN DAY

In accordance with Condition 10 of the s140 Excavation Permit Conditions of Approval HMS ID 10960 the proposal area was opened to the public on Saturday 16 August 20025.

Level 33 was responsible for the advertising of the open day which included signage on the site hoarding. This was displayed on <LEVEL 33 TO PROVIDE AN IMAGE OF THE SIGNAGE AND THE INITIAL INSTALLATION DATE>.

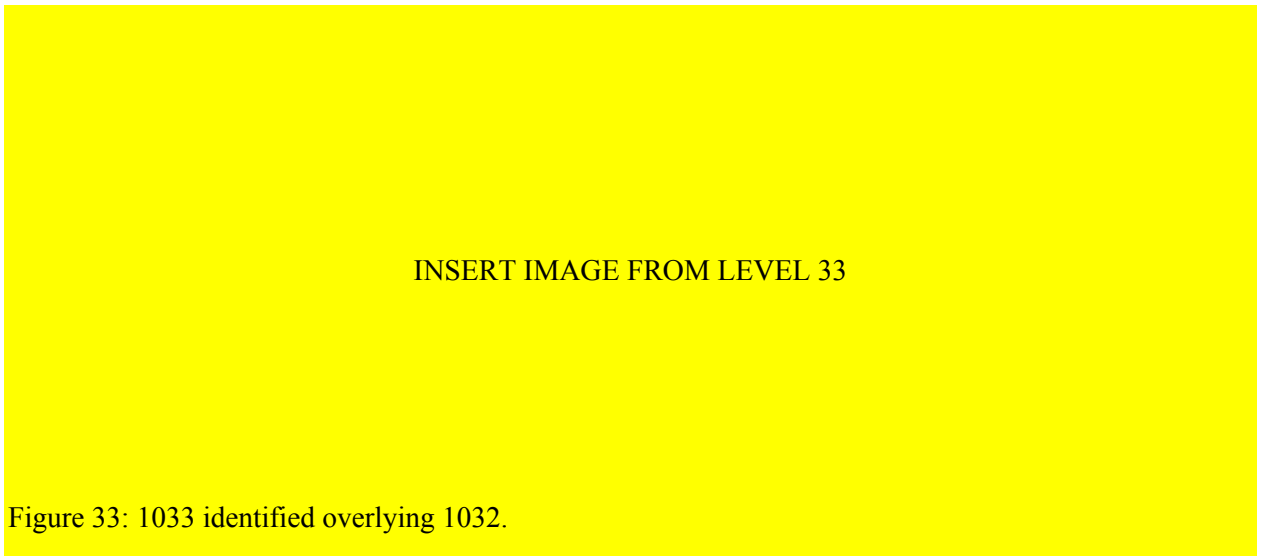


Figure 33: 1033 identified overlying 1032.

A series of posters were displayed as part of the community open day (Appendix D). The interpretation content also included children's content and an historical archaeological Gladstone House specific treasure/archaeology hunt (Appendix D).

It is noted that Level 33 and Sustainable Heritage did not request the authority to take or use images of the public. As such, no photos were taken of the community during the community open day.

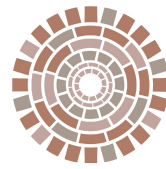


Table 2: Excavation Contexts (all figures sourced from Sustainable Heritage)



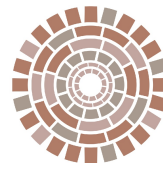
Figure 2: Image from the entrance to the site showing cordoned off areas around the archaeological resources



Figure 2: View southeast overlooking the fenced access and two of the interpretive signs



Figure 2: view east showing the 'kid's corner' and the archaeological resources in the background



4. RESPONSE TO RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following section details responses to the research questions posed as part of the Archaeological Research Design (sustainable Heritage, 2025).

What can the archaeological remains tell us about the extent of development in the proposal area compared to the documentary sources?

The historical archaeological relics were contained to the eastern central location of the proposal area. The open area salvage excavations confirmed that the archaeological resources identified in the test excavations extended beyond the test excavation trenches by up to 8 metres. The open area salvage excavations did not identify any substantial additional archaeological resources not identified in the testing phase. No additional information was gleaned about Gladstone House that could not have been gleaned from the existing historical record.

The historical archaeological assessment of potential was not realised during the salvage excavations. Whilst additional resources were identified and numerous extensions of the archaeological resources uncovered during the testing phase were exposed, the primary outcome of the post analysis was to confirm the post 1950s redevelopment of the proposal area left the most complete archaeological signature.

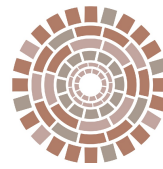
The majority of the historical archaeological open area salvage excavation confirmed that, the development in the 1950s removed all archaeological signatures associated with Gladstone House up until the 1950s to the north of 1023, south of 1038, east of 1036 and west of 1037.

It is considered that the archaeological resources associated with the use of Gladstone House, remain as a result of the demolition of the southwestern wing between 1948 and 1955. It is considered that due to the continued use of the remainder of the House and the minimal removal and resurfacing at the time, much of the single course brick foundations were retained.

The analysis of the presence and absence of the archaeological record has been attributed to the natural slope that slope to the east, south and north of Gladstone House and the construction of a split-level carpark directly to the east of the open area excavation. As can be seen in the extent of the archaeological record, the site formation processes are primarily attributed to the construction of the carpark and post-1950s utilities installation.

How has the more modern development (1950s onward) affected the archaeological remains of the earlier phases?

As aforementioned, the primary archaeological signature identified across the open area salvage excavations was the post 1950s redevelopment of the proposal area. This included contexts 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1019 which included natural clays and in locations, redeposited natural clays most likely excavated from the proposal area. The lack of archaeological resources from Gladstone House confirms that the 1950s redevelopment of the proposal area almost destroyed evidence of the use of the site as a homestead and finishing house for over 100 years. Evidence remained primarily in the form of foundations and robbed out foundations.



Evidence of timber pile foundations were identified to the east of the proposal area. These were identified in the highest points of the proposal area, the areas that needed the least landform modification works to redevelop the proposal area in the 1950s. However, the southern portion of the foundations are located in an area demolished between 1948 and 1955 and resurfaced as a hard stand in the 1950s prior to the demolition of the entire residence. This pre-demolition and use may have resulted in the retention of part of the archaeological resources in this area (1037) as the hardstand base subgrade is likely to have been utilised as a benchmark level for 1003.

Are the Gladstone House and Osborne phases of occupation easily identifiable as part of the site formation process.

The results of the salvage excavations identified some external and internal brick foundations, and an internal sandstone flagged surface, most likely a sub-floor surface. No relics could be associated specifically with the habitation and use of Gladstone House by the Osborne family.

Historical archaeological relics including the 1942 Australian minted penny can be attributed to the use of Gladstone House by the YWCA as a Leave House.

The analysis of the results of the historical archaeological excavations confirmed that the redevelopment of the proposal area in the 1950s destroyed almost all earlier post 1788 archaeological signatures. The limited archaeological expressions identified could not be easily attributed to any era of occupation beyond the construction of the residence By Alick Osborne in the 1850s and the partial demolition of the southwestern wing between 1948 and 1955.

What insight does the artefact assemblage provide with regard to diet and changing socio-economic status through time of people living in the proposal area?

The artefact assemblage identified was largely fragmented and an analysis of the objects cannot provide any meaningful contribution to life on the property.

How do the archaeological remains compare to sites of comparable age and scale within the Wollongong and Illawarra region?

A comprehensive comparative analysis has not been undertaken for this project. The archaeological resources uncovered are considered comparable to sites across the region that have had significant redevelopment in the 1950s, 1960s and later. Some of the recent excavations in the CBD and region where archaeological relics of a similar scale and time period were postulated but were significantly truncated or previously removed include:

15-19 Crown Street, Wollongong. Salvage excavation undertaken in 2022.

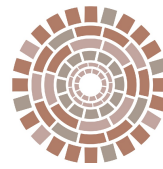
264-268 Keira Street and 23 Kenny Street, Wollongong. Test excavations undertaken in 2022

Research question

Australian Theme

Can the artefact assemblage be compared to

The artefact assemblage is limited with no comparative analytical



Research question

Australian Theme

different sites within the Wollongong and Illawarra area.

value. There is no research or comparative research potential associated with the limited artefact assemblage.

Can the artefact assemblage be compared to other estates across NSW with prominent colonial individuals to determine the origins of the various occupants throughout the history of the proposal area

The artefact assemblage bears a close relationship to those locations where the demolition of historical structures has removed all evidence of earlier habitation and use and where crushed or imported fills with fragmented glass and ceramics are identified which also contain the occasional diagnostic fragment or intact artefact.

Does the archaeological record contain any evidence which could indicate evidence of clay quarrying and brick making?

No evidence of clay quarrying or clay firing or brick making was identified during the historical archaeological excavations.

Does the analysis of relics indicate a change in the socio-economic status over time?

The artefact assemblage is limited and has no research potential.

Does the artefact record and analysis of the relics indicate changing socio-economic status over time?

The artefact assemblage is limited with no comparative analytical value. There is no research or comparative research potential associated with the limited artefact assemblage.

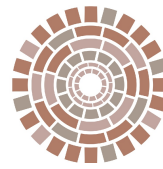
The archaeological assemblage is heavily truncated and fragmentary with no research value in relation to the changing of socio-economic status over time.

Can the artefact record be attributed to the Osborne use of the proposal area?

No. The artefact assemblage is limited and has no research potential and cannot provide information associated with the Osborne use of the proposal area.

Can alterations of the residence be attributed to the Osborne family and can the quality of the alterations indicate a changing socio-economic status?

The only identifiable alteration identified prior to the demolition is that of the demolition of the western portion of the southern wing. The only identifiable attributions to this period – which is post Osborne family use – is the introduction of sewer and water pipes, evidence of ephemeral archaeological resources likely to have been removed if demolished in the 1950s.



5. REASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. 2023 Assessment of Significance

The following section provides an overview of the existing statement of significance for the site and where the archaeological resources uncovered reach the threshold for significance at either the local or State level and can be considered a relic as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Sustainable Heritage 2023).

Wollongong was established as a rural agricultural and timber getting area with large estates established from 1815 onward. Despite the township of Wollongong declared in 1834 the western estates remained on the fringes of the fledgling town until the early nineteenth century. The study area is unique in the region as an Estate belonging to a member of the Osborne family a significant and prolific family instrumental to the colony and especially the Illawarra region.

If present, archaeological resources directly related to Gladstone House including foundations, underfloor deposits, cesspits and wells are likely to provide information about the Osborne family, the House itself and later occupation that cannot be gleaned by historic records. Archaeological evidence related to the rural and agricultural development of Wollongong and members of the Osborne family could be considered significant to Wollongong and the Illawarra region. Additional information could support a more accurate assessment of archaeological research potential in the form of test excavations.

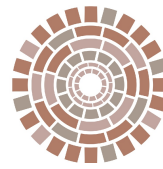
Associated infrastructure across the study area related to occupation from the nineteenth and twentieth century is unlikely to provide significant information that would be considered significant the development of Wollongong and the Illawarra region.

A detailed breakdown of the June 2025 re-assessment of significance in accordance with the *Assessing heritage significance Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2023) guideline and the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department for Planning 2009) guideline is found in Appendix B.

5.2. NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 19-26). Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that *'a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential'* (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

In 2009 the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* which



considers a broader approach to archaeological significance rather than a focus on the research potential of an archaeological site only. It is noted that this archaeological significance assessment assesses the potential historical non-Aboriginal and the potential contact period archaeological potential for the proposal area.

The following significance assessment is based upon the broader questions detailed in the 2009 endorsed guidelines.

5.2.1. Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a given area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site.

The salvage excavations identified a clear primary site formation context resulting from the demolition of Gladstone House and the proposal area's redevelopment in the 1950s which included, landform modifications and associated redeposited natural clays (contexts 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1019).

No additional substantial information that could not be gleaned from existing historical resources relating to the use of Gladstone House between the 1850s to the 1950s could be gleaned from the archaeological record. As such, the archaeological resources and limited artefact assemblage were found to have limited to no archaeological research potential.

No additional information about Gladstone House and its inhabitants over 100 years of occupation, was gleaned from the archaeological process.

The archaeological resources do not meet this criterion at a local or state level.

5.2.2. Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

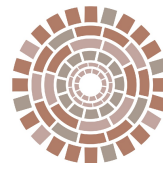
The results of the test excavations identified foundations of Gladstone House. Based on the brick morphology it is likely that the internal and external foundations are associated with the earliest phases of construction by Alick Osborne in the 1850s. No other deposits or relics associated with the Osborne family were identified.

Artefacts including a garden spade, two glass bottles and two 1942 Australian minted pennies are likely associated with the use of the residence as a YWCA leaving House. A large horseshoe, likely from a draft/cart horse is likely associated with earlier Osborne or post Osborne pre-WYCA use of the residence.

It is noted that due to the fragmentary and truncated nature of the archaeological resources that the resources do not meet this criterion at a local or state level.

5.2.3. Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

The evidence of the early bricks on site, with previously unknown makers marks (anchors marked individually and not 'frogged') meet this criterion at a local level. An analysis of available and reputable publications do not identify these bricks from known and established or new brick makers at the time. As



such, it is likely that these bricks were locally made and most likely specifically for the construction of either Gladstone House or/and the construction of other Osborne residences within the original land grant to John Osborne which Gladstone House is located within.

5.2.4. Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

The analysis of the historical archaeological excavation results has determined that the most significant site formation across the proposal area is that of the 1950s redevelopment. Minimal relics or resources associated with pre-mid 1950s occupation were identified with all deposits and features within and surrounding the foundations (primarily 1014 and 1030) were 1950s stabilisation fills.

It has been determined that the archaeological resources identified are unable to demonstrate the past that cannot be gleaned from other historical sources. As such, the archaeological resources and artefacts uncovered do not meet this criterion at a local or state level.

5.2.5. Integrity of potential archaeological resources

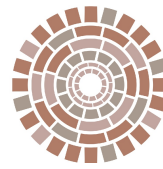
The results of the open area salvage historical archaeological excavations found that the archaeological resources identified were severely truncated. The analysis of the results of the excavations also found that the resources identified were localised and were isolated in nature as the vast majority of Gladstone House and the associated infrastructure was removed through the redevelopment of the proposal area in the 1950s.

The integrity of the resources identified is considered to be poor. The integrity of the identified potential historical archaeology resources (Sustainable Heritage, 2003; 2025) as whole across the proposal area is considered to be poor.

5.2.6. Updated Statement of Significance

The historical archaeological relics, resources and artefacts are unable to provide additional information that could not be gleaned from existing historical resources. The only alternative to this statement are the anchor marked sandstock bricks which have been identified as likely to be locally made specifically for the construction of Gladstone House and/or Osborne Family residences more broadly.

As such, the proposal area is considered to, as a whole, not meet the criterion of being significant to the local Illawarra and Wollongong region or the State of NSW. The anchor marked bricks, which were dispersed through 1014 and 1030 only, meet this criterion at a local level as a local response to Estate and residential development in the local area. As a result, a small sample that did not disintegrate during manual removal was collected for display and interpretive purposes.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Concluding statement

The historical archaeological open area salvage excavations were undertaken on the basis of the analysis of the test excavations undertaken in June 2025 which identified internal and external walls of Gladstone House and a rough-hewn cobbled stone surface of the internal sub-floor Gladstone House. During the salvage excavations the resources were re-excavated and it was identified that the only archaeological resources were largely related to these archaeological resources.

The analysis of the results of the salvage excavations determined that the primary site formation context evident across the proposal area resulted from the demolition of Gladstone House and the proposal area's redevelopment in the 1950s which included, landform modifications and associated redeposited natural clays (contexts 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1019).

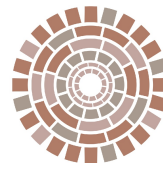
The only clear archaeological resources associated with the Osborne's was the fragmented and truncated foundations of Gladstone House. No artefacts could be attributed to the Osborne use of the proposal area as all ceramics and most of the glass recovered was crushed and fragmented. A large horseshoe, likely from a draft/cart horse is likely associated with earlier Osborne or post Osborne pre-WYCA use of the residence. Artefacts including a including a garden spade, two glass bottles and two 1942 Australian minted pennies are likely associated with the use of the residence as a YWCA leaving House.

The analysis of the results of the salvage excavations determined that no additional substantial information that could not be gleaned from existing historical resources was identified. This conclusion was based on the limited and highly fragmented and truncated nature of the archaeological resources, and minimal diagnostic artefacts none of which could provide information about construction, socio-economic status over time or changes in occupation/habitation.

It is determined that the value of the archaeological excavations was found in the public open day which included community talks and Q&A on-site with the Primary Excavation Director, children's archaeological packs specific to the Gladstone House site and an on-site archaeology 'treasure hunt' associated with Gladstone House.

An updated assessment of significance is provided in Section 4 of this report. It has been determined that the proposal area does not meet the criterion for significance at a local or state level in accordance with the *Assessing heritage significance Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2023) guideline and the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department for Planning 2009) guideline.

It was determined that the anchor marked sandstock bricks which have been identified as likely to be locally made specifically for the construction of Gladstone House and/or Osborne Family residences more broadly are a local response to Estate and residential development in the local area. As a result, the limited number of these bricks, which were dispersed throughout the remaining foundations are significant to the Illawarra

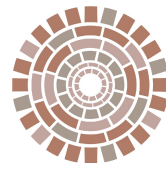


and Wollongong area. As such, a small sample that did not disintegrate during manual removal was collected for display and interpretive purposes.

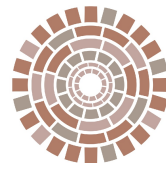
6.2. Adherence to s140 Excavation Permit Conditions of Approval: HMS ID 10960

Conditions 1 to 14 of the s140 Excavation Permit HMS ID 10960 have been met and are detailed in this report with specific detail in Section 1.4.

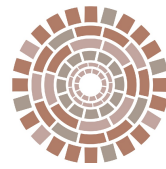
Condition 15 of the s140 Excavation Permit HMS ID 10960 is currently being prepared by Heritage 21 and Sustainable Heritage and will be submitted as part of a proposal alteration as a Major Project State Significant Development to be submitted to The Department in 2025.



APPENDIX A HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT – 2-4 GLADSTONE AVENUE
AND 357-363 CROWN STREET,
WOLLONGONG, NSW. PREPARED FOR
HERITAGE 21. (MARCH 2023).



APPENDIX B2-4 GLADSTONE AVENUE AND 357-363
CROWN STREET, WOLLONGONG, NSW: POST
TEST EXCAVATION REPORT & SALVAGE
EXCAVATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH DESIGN. PREPARED FOR
HERITAGE 21 (JUNE 2025).



APPENDIX C CONTEXT SHEETS.